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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Cuba Goes Under Martial Rule

Roosevelt Asks Island Peace

U. S. Educators Frame a Plea

France Will Loan to Austria

Wales Hears Poets Are Piqued

South's Mule Spares Cotton

CUBA heads for broad changes by the severest route. President Gerardo Machado decrees a state of siege, which places the island republic under control of the army and is next to declaring civil war on his opposers. More troops move into Havana, which is tied up by the general strike, with many killed and injured in the rioting. The British and Spanish Ambassadors protest injury to citizens and property to Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, who is acting with the opposing parties in an effort to bring a solution. Secretary of State Petrara is met with the demand that he resign as a neutral Secretary of State may form a new Government. The army has remained loyal to President Machado—He sets out to use its power to perpetuate his régime.

¶ President Roosevelt appeals to all contending Cuban elements to cease their political strife and return to peace ways. The call is to the Machado Government, the ABC group seeking to overthrow it, and to the revolutionary juntas in New York and Miami. The President is strongly opposed to American intervention, as provided in Article III of the Cuban Constitution. At the same time the United States Government is aware of the extreme gravity of the situation and looks ahead. Three cruisers are available for dispatch to Cuban waters. If troops are sent, about 15,000 would be required. These could be mobilized quickly and started for Havana—But Washington and America hope intervention may never have to be.

¶ New York sees a conference of national educational leaders draft a demand that seeks to preserve the educational rights of every American child. These superintendents call upon every state to work out a sound foundational program, call upon the Federal Government to come to the aid of the states wherever necessary, and call upon the officials in each state for the most careful and businesslike administration of the funds provided. The big point is getting the National Government to give direct aid to the states. Youth, fitly educated and trained, is the nation's chief concern—It is tomorrow's sole foundation.

¶ France extends a helping hand to Austria. Paris offers bonds in the sum of 408,125,000 francs, bearing interest of 5½ per cent, at 93 to take care of its share of the international loan to the Austrian Government authorized by the League of Nations. The tension between Austria and Germany complicates the public's attitude toward the securities, but quick absorption of the issue is anticipated. The French Government proves its own faith in the stability of the Austrian régime—It guarantees both principal and interest on the bonds.

¶ Wales hears John Masefield declare that the world's real hunger is for poetry. But the world, the British poet laureate assures the Welsh Eisteddfod, invents silly substitutes, such as speed, to give it the excitement poetry should bring. He finds poets, broken-hearted because not wanted, ready to run away, just as Byron and Keats and Shelley did. But why, Mr. Masefield, shouldn't today's poets mend their broken hearts and the world's by waking up and teaching it a brighter bravery under pain, the hidden joys of doing without, and the rewards of a fairer faith in God?—Poets can earn both their pay and their peace if they will.

¶ Britain and Japan will fence for world textile trade, with India figuring both as a participant and a prize. The Governments of India and Tokyo, with their present trade agreement soon to expire, arrange for a conference to be held in Simla about Sept. 21, at which a new trade pact will be worked out. Simultaneously at Simla, Lancashire, India and Japan will discuss their cotton textile industries and desires. But both before and afterward Japan and Britain will talk things out in London. Occident and Orient will try hard for an understanding—Orient has been cutting into Occident in that meaningful matter of markets.

¶ The U. S. Farm Administration announces that the mule is proving a poor helper in plowing under the surplus cotton crop in the southern states. Farmers in many districts report their difficulty in making the plow mules, always lashed if they walked atop the cotton row, trample down the thriving stalks. The poor mule apparently can't understand that the way to win prosperity is to forestall abundance. So, like Baalam's mule, he must be punished. But wise Washington declares that the farmer, in the end, won't have to do what Baalam did—It hopes he won't have to apologize to the mule for having made a terrible mistake.

Village Keeps Sober; Honored by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

MIHO village in Nagano Prefecture has set an example for all Japan in practices of thrift and sobriety "to meet the crisis" which confronts the Empire, Viscount Makoto Saito, Premier, told a delegation of village headmen recently in presenting them with a scroll honor.

The Premier referred to the fact that the people of Miho had been notorious for their drunkenness and sloth. With the outbreak of the Manchurian crisis, however, the headmen induced all villagers to sign a pledge that they would not use alcohol or waste money until the national crisis was past. The pledge has since been faithfully observed and Miho has become a model for other communities in the prefecture.

Lewis Proposes Board to Govern Soft Coal Field

Seeks to Plug Hole Opened by Refusal of Non-Union Mines to Coöperate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A proposal to depose King Coal and make the basic soft coal industry of the United States into an industrial democracy was advanced today by Mr. John L. Lewis, leader of organized mine labor, at continued hearings before the recovery administration.

Mr. Lewis would set up a bituminous coal industry board of five members, two representatives of the operators, two of labor, and a chairman named by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. The function of economic planning for the fiercely competitive industry would be included in the board's other duties.

Mr. Lewis's proposal came on the heels of a blunt refusal of nonunion operators to have anything to do with organized labor, or to permit government supervision of their industry.

If persisted in, the attitude of the nonunion operators appears to leave no alternative for the recovery administration but to use the peremptory power which it possesses, and which so far has been merely a threat held in reserve. A series of coal spokesmen representing operators who are prepared to deal with the union and to institute collective bargaining under the terms of the Industrial Recovery Act were heard at the opening session today, following which Mr. Lewis, as head of the United Mine Workers, delivered a detailed speech, setting forth the position of labor, economically and socially, in the American coal fields. It is the fullest exposition of the subject since the ill-fated Jacksonville Agreement was signed in 1925.

While the coal hearing has temporarily shunted less spectacular matters to the background, half a dozen or more new codes were submitted or signed and in addition the new national labor board of mediation held its first meeting and indicated the methods which it will follow in seeking industrial peace. Manufacturers and workers involved in hosiery and shirtmakers' strikes were called here for an effort at amicable settlement of disputes.

The situation so far as it relates to the basic soft coal trade can be summarized briefly as follows: The recovery administration is making a supreme effort to bring order into this industry which for 50 years has been out of control. A group of operators appeared at the first day's hearing, representing probably a majority of the country's output, who resolutely refused to deal with labor under the terms apparently laid down by NRA.

They safeguarded themselves for possible retreat from this position by declaring their views followed legal interpretations of the law in question. They were followed today by spokesmen for some of the operators who are dealing with the union or who are prepared to do so.

The background of these speeches is the fact that the coal union has kept its grip on the central competitive coal field, while defeated in the South. Operators in the mid-West want to have their competitors in the South brought into line with the higher wages, and generally better conditions exacted by the union in the North and West. Once upon a time the United Mine Workers made a serious bid for control of the southern mines, but they were beaten back and have lost ground steadily for years. Now they see a chance of regaining their empire.

Hitler Police Force To Quit in Prussia

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 10—The auxiliary police, composed of picked National Socialist troopers, built up at the beginning of the revolution to strengthen the ordinary police force because of the abnormal conditions then prevailing, has been officially disbanded in Prussia, effective Aug. 15.

The action is regarded here as fulfilling Chancellor Adolf Hitler's statement in the Reichstag that immediately the troopers' services were not required they would be disbanded. It is emphasized as a peaceful gesture by Germany at a time when Austria is seeking 18,000 new auxiliary police against its own National Socialists.

School Heads Seek Federal Help In Crisis

Ask $300,000,000 Federal Grant for Local Educational Needs

Report Is Prepared

Demand Also That States Guarantee Every Child Basic Training

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—A call upon the Federal Government to come to the aid of local schools, a demand upon the states to guarantee a foundation program of education for every child, and a pledge of sound business administration on the part of school people are being framed in a two-weeks conference of educational leaders from all over the United States, ending here tomorrow.

The personnel of the conference is made up of state and local school superintendents, federal and state education representatives, and staff members of the National Education Association and the department of superintendence, many of whom have given their vacations to the work.

As one of the conference members put it, they "have been in conference all day and written all night," as a result of which a 64-page treatise on school finance will be broadcast.

Members of the faculty of teachers' college, Columbia University, have given their services and a grant from the Carnegie Foundation has been used for the general expenses. The report is to be circulated by the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education, whose chairman, Dr. John K. Norton of teachers' college, has presided over the conference.

Adopt Platform

The conference began by defining the kind of education which needs to be financed, and adopted an eight-point platform, including free adult education, universal schooling for all children, rehabilitation of workers, and a guaranteed livelihood, "up to the age when society is prepared to offer employment."

The platform was drafted by a committee made up of Mr. Willard E. Givens, superintendent of schools of Oakland, Calif., chairman; Mr. Walter D. Cocking, State Commissioner of Education of Tennessee, and Mr. Thomas D. Walker, secretary of the Missouri State Teachers' Association.

"From the beginning education was regarded as the foundation of American life and American institutions," the platform declares, "and this conviction is reflected in the deliberate judgment of the American people matured over a period of more than 200 years."

But during this period the schools have continued on the pioneer pat-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Balbo to Receive 'Roman Welcome' On Return to Italy

ROME, Aug. 10 (AP)—A Roman triumph, a custom not followed for many centuries, will be revived Saturday to give Gen. Italo Balbo and members of his transatlantic seaplane squadron a rousing welcome home.

It will have another purpose, too—to pay tribute to Premier Mussolini as the inspiration for Italy's renaissance in aviation. It will compete in enthusiasm with the receptions given to the fliers in Chicago, New York and in other places along their route.

General Balbo advised the Air Ministry today that he plans to bring his armada to Ostia, Rome's new port, from Lisbon, Portugal, 1300 miles away, without stopping. Their arrival in Italy is set for Saturday evening.

Returning from Ostia, the Premier and General Balbo will be driven through the central passage of the arch of Constantine, just outside the ancient Coliseum, which thousands of Americans have visited.

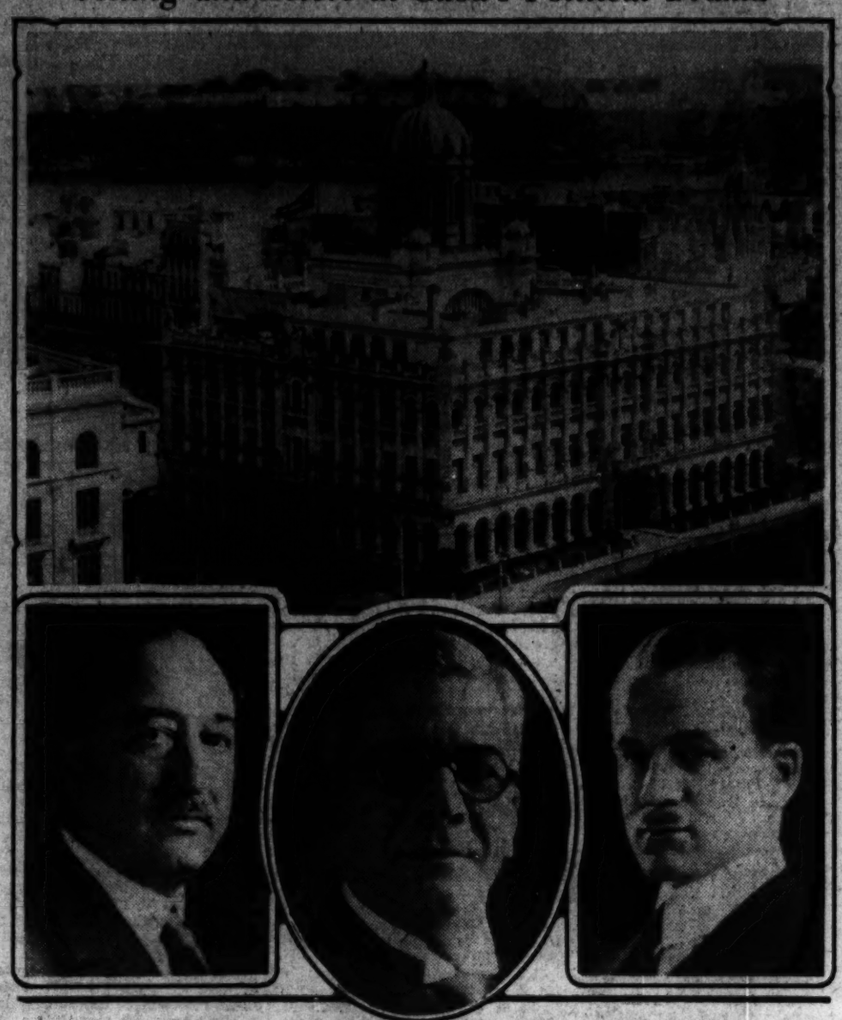
A new roadbed has been constructed under the arch and a railing around it has been removed. The 1600-year-old monument, erected after Constantine's victory over Maxentius, will again become the momentary center of attraction in the Roman world. On each side of the arch, additional arches of triumph will be formed of hundreds of Fascist banners in the hands of youthful Fascists.

The moment Il Duce and General Balbo pass beneath Constantine's monument, cannon will boom, the historic bell in the Campidoiglio, the world's oldest capital building, will ring and tens of thousands of persons will cheer. From the arch the automobile procession will move down the New Empire Street, flanking the Roman Forum. The street will be covered with laurel leaves.

Yugoslavia Minister Named

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Mr. Charles S. Wilson of Maine as Minister of Yugoslavia. Announcement was made at the White House.

Setting and Actors in Cuba's Political Drama



Upper—The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World. Lower Left, Center and Right—© Underwood

Conciliatory Efforts Kept Up Despite Military Rule

Upper—The White House, Havana. Left— Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Secretary of State. Center—President Machado. Right—Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, Who Is Acting as Mediator. Opposition Groups Demand Resignation of Machado and Ferrara as Price of Peace.

State to Fly NRA Flag When Nation Does, Ely Retorts

Challenge Issued by Labor at Springfield Draws Fire of Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10—Massachusetts will put a Blue Eagle in its window when the Federal Government flies one over Washington.

This was the answer of Gov. Joseph B. Ely to the telegram sent by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention here, asking that the Commonwealth enroll its employees under the NRA. Thus the Governor passed along to Washington the onus of meeting the federation's demands.

"When the Federal Government puts its employees under the blanket code, Massachusetts will consider doing likewise," the Governor said.

The federation's message on the Swift River project brought a reply from the Governor today. According to him, Mr. Edwin C. Smith, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, reported that all labor difficulties had been adjusted. However, he said, that he would instruct the commissioner to investigate.

To labor's solicitation for enrollment of the workers on the project under the NRA, the Governor said he would make certain that at least state laws are observed, and that if there is money available for payment of the extra costs, he will recommend enrollment under the NRA. The work is going forward under existing appropriations and contracts.

A message was sent to the Governor today setting forth the view

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Government Cut of $5,000,000 Only Fifth of Expected Saving

First Steps in Roosevelt Retrenchment Program Merges Some Bureaus, Curtails Others and Abolishes Some

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The first steps in President Roosevelt's program for reorganization of the Federal Government became effective today with cuts and changes of the original plan greatly curtailed.

There were but four major consolidations completed today, the date set for the adoption of the program authorized by Congress: (1) The prohibition bureau became a subordinate unit of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, with Mr. John S. Hurley taking over the helm of the diminishing enforcement activities. (2) The bureaus of immigration and naturalization of the Department of Labor were consolidated into one service. (3) The United States Shipping Board, formerly an independent group, became a part of the Department of Commerce. (4) The office of public buildings and public parks of the national capital was merged in the office of national parks, building and reservations in the Interior Department.

The bureau of the budget estimates that the annual savings under today's changes will total about $5,000,000, whereas economies originally contemplated ran as high as $25,000,000. It is estimated that each month the complete reorganization program is postponed means a failure to save about $1,600,000.

Important changes that have been postponed for various reasons include the establishment of a centralized procurement and disbursing division in the Treasury, the formation of a division of internal revenue to comprise the present bureaus of internal revenue, industrial alcohol and permit section of the prohibition bureau and transfer of the employment stabilization board to the public works administration.

The Administration has tried to carry through the changes with as little dropping of personnel as possible. The most extensive cut came in the prohibition bureau, where about 600 workers were dropped and 1200 retained. Many of the employees who are cut off by the re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Army of 40,000 'Reds' Sweeps Upon Amoy, South of Shanghai

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 10 (AP)—A threatened invasion of Amoy by 40,000 hungry "reds" who were forced out of Kiangsi Province by the army of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was reported from foreign sources in Amoy today.

Reports said the situation in Lungyen was obscure although it was believed Gen. Tsai Ting-Kai's nineteenth route army had fallen back as a result of its inability to oppose a superior "red" force, allowing the invaders to occupy Lungyen and continue eastward.

A Chinese dispatch by way of Hong Kong said the nineteenth army lost four battalions, killed and wounded, and the Communists suffered 5000 casualties in a heavy battle east of Lungyen.

Authorities in Fukien Province, in which Amoy is located, sent military and airplane reinforcements to assist General Tsai, while the Canton Government was understood to have sent more planes to Fukien and dispatched troops into southern Kiangsi Province, hoping to attack the Communists from the rear.

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Things Present

Are you thinking of installing a radio in your car? Read the editorial "Automobile and Radio." The Casual Day, by the way, appears today.

After reading "The Craft Shop" on the Young Folks' page, your boy should be able to make a first-class ram gauge.

If you are interested in essays, invest in a perusal of "Clouds" on the Home Forum page.

A few more rules governing the trickfest of all points, the comma, are given in the Word a Day, inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the following features: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, The World Court Month by Month (scheduled for the eleventh of each month), Normal Notes, and more A-d-O-Grams.

Bulgarians' Devotion to Education Unites Capitalists and Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TATAR-PAZARDJIK, Bulgaria—Great attachment of the younger generation of Bulgarians to education makes interference with their schools one of the most unpopular acts of the Government.

This was strikingly illustrated by the recent decision of the Ministry of Education to close the State High School or Gymnasium here, for reasons of economy, which provoked an unparalleled public demonstration.

Eight thousand persons, constituting a third of the total population of the town, gathered on the public square, as the bells in all the churches in town were rung, and under the leadership of clergy and free thinkers, capitalists and Communists, Agrarian political leaders and professors demanded that the school be continued. A resolution was presented and unanimously carried, recommending that all officials of all parties, from the city clerk clear up to National Representatives resign unless the Ministerial decision to close the school was changed.

Tatar-Pazardjik, founded about 1500 year ago by Tartars migrating from the Orient, is the market place of a rich agricultural district, and for many years has been the center of radical social movements.

Here also Communism has long been very strong and recently an extensive Bolshevik organization was discovered in the local garrison.

Struggles have divided the population into fiercely contending factions, and political conflicts have often resulted in violence, yet the whole population was united in its demand that the high school be maintained. Bulgarian love of education has resulted in almost complete obliteration of illiteracy among the youth.

France Lowers Tariff On American Goods

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—Relief from high tariff increases on certain American goods became effective today with the publication of a modifying decree in the official journal. The minimum tariff was restored on many classes of goods, including printing type, linoleum, leather baggage and cutlery, while the rate was reduced on many other products.

American interests, expressing satisfaction with the modifications, said the relative position of the United States was slightly better.

Cuba in State of Siege By Machado's Edict; U. S. Acts for Peace

Rights of Americans in Lands Torn by Strife Raised as Issue

Promise to Haiti Indicates Policy

By George Howland Cox

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — An agreement to withdraw American marines from Haiti within 30 days after Oct. 1, 1934, further emphasizes President Roosevelt's determination to keep armed forces of the United States away from the tropics for purposes of intervention. Haiti with America's assistance has worked itself out of a deep financial hole and it is to the credit of Washington and the Haitian President that the small republic today faces the future in far better economic and financial condition than most of the other Latin-American nations.

However, withdrawal of the marines cannot answer the question, What shall American citizens living in the tropics expect of the United States Government should revolution and mob violence endanger lives and property? The question must more or less remain unanswered until the occasion arises as it apparently is rapidly coming to a head in Cuba. American intervention practices of the past have roused Latin-American countries and opened the door for caustic criticism in the southern press.

That there is any real controversy among international lawyers as to the fundamentals involved in law between nations is to be doubted. Nor is it likely that the basic rules to be applied where protection is required are unknown. What appears to be the real trouble is a wide degree of public misunderstanding of the subject, and the fact that situations have arisen where the people of one nation, failing to justly appreciate the extent and nature of international obligations, have brought about resentment and unfriendly feelings on both sides.

Accumulation of Capital

Not so many years ago, Mr. Elihu Root, former United States Secretary of State, explained that the accumulation of capital in the money centers of the world was far in excess of the opportunities for home consumption and had led to a great increase of international investment extending throughout the world. He said that these investments naturally had been followed by citizens, from the countries where the money had been raised, for the purpose of prosecuting and caring for their foreign enterprises.

Such acts of peaceful interpenetration had contributed instances where citizens, justly or unjustly, dissatisfied with the treatment received in foreign countries have called upon their home countries for protection. In the case of the United States this has been exemplified by American citizens living in Cuba and Nicaragua.

Because of these calls, the simplest offer of protection, Mr. Root said, has been to land armed forces and keep them on hand while disturbances lasted. However, he admitted that doing this was an impeachment of the effective sovereignty of the government in whose territory armed demonstrations occurred, and that the only time when the course was justifiable was when conditions undeniably proved the incapacity of a government to perform its international duty of protection.

"It leads," he said, "to many abuses, especially in the conduct of those nationals who, feeling that they are backed up by a navy, act

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Welles Continues Effort to Find Compromise Between Factions

Republicans Back Roosevelt's Move

With Cuba placed under a state of siege by President Machado on the ground that strikers are menacing the safety of the Republic, President Roosevelt has appealed to the Island Republic to settle its political warfare to prevent starvation and halt economic chaos.

While Washington deprecates the policy of intervention and hopes to exhaust every diplomatic means in protecting American citizens in the strife-torn zone, the dispatch of navy vessels to the island is not improbable.

Secretary of State Hull is hopeful that the American Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Sumner Welles, will be able to find a way to a compromise between the forces of President Machado and the Opposition.

Latest developments include consideration of the advisability of President Machado's resignation by his own party, the Liberals, and the immediate departure for Havana of the Cuban Ambassador at Washington, Señor Oscar B. Cintas, who, it is believed, may be carrying a special message from President Roosevelt. Meanwhile Republican support is assured for any move the Administration may make short of armed force.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 10—The Cuban people have before them today an appeal by President Roosevelt to cease their political strife and return to peace ways. It is seen here as addressed particularly to President Gerardo Machado's administration, to the A. B. C. group seeking the overthrow of the Machado dictatorship and to the revolutionary juntas in New York and Miami.

While the appeal, issued last night after a conversation between the President and the Cuban Ambassador, Señor Oscar B. Cintas, was extremely brief and general in its tenor, and both the President and the Cuban Ambassador refused to amplify it or to describe their talk, it is held here to be a specific warning that terrorism in Cuba must cease and political and labor peace must be restored in order that the United States nearest Caribbean neighbor shall not endanger the economic recovery program the President has launched at home and which is well under way. Furthermore, the President is extremely desirous that Cuba shall share in this economic rehabilitation, which it is easily within her power to do.

Quick Developments Expected

Developments on the island are expected to crystallize rapidly following the talk between the President and Señor Cintas and Mr. Roosevelt's subsequent statement. Much will depend upon this reaction. Indeed, should the President's appeal, supplementing, as it does, the mediation efforts of the American Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Sumner Welles, fail to have the desired effect, United States intervention under Article III of the Cuban Constitution is regarded as by no means impossible. It was said in authoritative quarters today, however, that intervention talk was premature.

The President in his statement said:

"The President and Ambassador Cintas discussed the Cuban situation, especially in its economic aspects. They feel that the problems of starvation and of depression are of such immediate importance that every political problem should be met in the most patriotic spirit in order to improve conditions at the earliest possible moment. The Ambassador is communicating with his Government."

The diplomatic dexterity with which the President escaped the pitfall into which President Wilson fell in 1913 and 1914 in his negotiations with Victoriano Huerta, when he sought the reëstablishment of peace in Mexico when that peace could be had only through Huerta's abdication, was applauded here.

Without taking sides in the controversy whether or not President Machado must go, Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that the reëstablishment of peace on the island was imperatively necessary, irrespective of the questions involved in General Machado's continuation in the executive power.

Dictatorships Unpopular

Reports received here indicate that peace under the one-time revolutionary leader can be had only through a further tightening of the dictatorship. In best informed quarters two reasons are advanced why even this method would not succeed. The first is that the days of the old-fashioned Latin-American dictatorships, like those of Porfirio Diaz in Mexico; Cipriano Castro in Venezuela; Estrada Cabrera in Guatemala, and José Santos Zelaya in Nicaragua, are over, and, secondly, because of the complexity of Cuban politics. Unless, therefore, President Machado quits, it is held that sooner or later American intervention is bound to come.

Informed persons hold that such action by the United States will not entail nearly so great a movement of troops as is believed in some quarters. There has been American intervention in the Cuban republic

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Armed French Troops At German Border

MULHOUSE, France, Aug. 10 (AP)—Armed French troops were again stationed today on the German frontier near here as a precaution against the alleged aggressions of German National Socialists such as occurred early this year at Huningue.

Small detachments from the Mulhouse garrison were sent to Huningue, Kembs and Chalampe, where only isolated customs posts were previously maintained.

At Chalampe, the troops occupied defensive works along the Rhine. At Kembs they are guarding the electric plant and the span over the Alsace Canal. At Huningue they are watching the bridge where Chancellor Hitler's Brown Shirts staged an anti-French demonstration late in February. The troops were sent at the request of the border population.

Fish Grading Law Adopted in State

Housewives, avast! Next time you buy at the fish market be prepared to find the highest-priced fish marked, "Grade A!"

In the more technical language of the law, Massachusetts now provides for "aid in the promotion and development of the commercial fishing industry; investigation of improved methods of marketing and distributing commercial fish products within the Commonwealth; establishing standards, and designing brands or labels for identification of such products."

Republicans Get New York Control Of Tax Issue Bloc

Tammany Ready to Make Peace With Rivals to Obtain Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10—With the Tammany tax program hammered to pieces by merchants and financial interests of New York City, it appears today that Mayor John P. O'Brien will have to look to the Republican lawmakers here for any help his administration gets in raising money to tide the city over the unemployment relief fund crisis.

Today, the down-state Democratic organization spokesmen in Albany are viewing the Republican side of the Senate and Assembly with the eyes of those who look upon "Greeks bearing gifts." It is estimated that 200,000 destitute families in New York City will be affected by the outcome.

The Republicans have indicated that they have a plan; the Democrats admittedly have none, although Corporation Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly continues to voice confidence they will devise some kind of a scheme ultimately that will meet the approval of the necessary two-thirds membership of both houses of the legislature.

It is known that the Republican proposal will insist on, first, the Tammany mayoralty cutting down its expenses. With this pledged, the Republicans would favor an appropriation of $25,000,000 by the State from which any city might borrow money against future taxes due from the State.

Also they are ready to support a measure transferring $15,000,000 from the rapid transit fund of the city now available because of the abandonment of the pay-as-you-go transit policy. Under the proposed bill, the city could use this transit fund for any purpose it desired.

Republican leaders hold that this would be sufficient money to tide New York City over the November elections, when it could raise the funds it needs by boosting the 5 cent subway fare to a higher figure.

"With four years before it, the new administration could probably raise the 5-cent fare without jeopardizing its political future," one Republican leader said. This view is, of course, based on the theory that the 5-cent fare will cease to be a political issue after election day.

Bituminous Coal Output Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The National Coal Association, from incomplete car loading reports from railroads, estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended Aug. 5 was about 6,975,000 net tons. Production for the corresponding week in 1932 was 4,465,000 tons, and 6,874,000 tons in 1931.

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School Heads Seek Federal Help in Educational Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

tern, designed for "passing on the group heritage and disciplining the mind," as a result of which "there has been attempted in America the attainment of new aims through the use of methods originally set forth to achieve an entirely different set of objectives."

Call for New Analysis

The American scene of 1933 with its remade social-economic order demands, is the opinion of the conference, first that a careful and thoroughgoing analysis of the school and its processes, together with proper interpretation of the public, be made in every community in America.

There should be universal education suited to the needs of groups and individuals at public expense for youth of all ages from early childhood until proper employment is wise and obtainable.

Additional educational facilities should be provided for selected individuals and groups when the common welfare of the nation would appear to be enhanced.

Appropriate and suitable educational facilities should be provided for adults when the welfare of society would be served, and workers forced from one industry should be rehabilitated for another through public education.

Research in social, political and economic endeavor should be recognised as a legitimate and vital part of the work of public education. And a democratic society is "under obligation not only to provide adequate education for youth at public expense but livelihood if necessary up to the age when society is prepared to offer employment."

Seek $300,000,000 Grant

Having looked at the task, the conference proceeded to declare that local, state and federal agencies must unite in providing the type of education which will preserve and advance a democracy.

Grants amounting to $300,000,000 should be made by the Federal Government to the states for new central school plants, states the report on the federal responsibility for education prepared by Dr. George D. Strayer of teachers' college and adopted by the conference as part of its findings. The National Recovery Act gives the authorization for such a proceeding, says the report, and the majority of the 150,000 one-room schools which now exist should be replaced by such central buildings.

Even this would not satisfy the national responsibility, according to the report, since, "even if the school building situation were completely met, the emergency would still exist. Buildings are of little use when teachers are unpaid, when schools are closed for nine months in the year, when children have neither books to read nor equipment to use.

If our schools are to be running nine months next year, if our teachers are to be employed, if their normal purchasing power is to be restored, if our children are to be taught, if older pupils are to have technical schools, colleges and universities to receive them, we need direct grants in aid and loans from the Federal Government to the states.

The particular form which federal aid takes during the emergency is not a matter of primary importance. We believe that grants in aid or loans should be made for the support of education in general as a total enterprise; that they should be made to the states; and that the use of the funds in support of the states' programs of education should be made with and under the direction of state authorities. Whether federal aid be in the form of subsidies to pupils, payments to teachers, or grants to all the states upon some automatic objective basis, is not a matter of primary concern. The emergency calls for immediate action."

The report of the committee on reorganization of school units backs up these conclusions with respect to the establishment of central schools to replace the one-room buildings.

This report was prepared by Mr. Howard A. Dawson of Little Rock, director of research of the Arkansas State Department of Education, chairman; Mr. A. F. Harman, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. John R. Williams, president of the Ohio Education Association and country superintendent of schools, Painesville, Ohio.

This report, as adopted by the conference, declares that the organization and establishment of larger school districts and larger schools in rural areas is a major problem in public school finance and that "real economy in the expenditure of funds for public schools can be obtained only through the abandonment of thousands of small schools and school districts and creation of larger districts and larger schools."

"Small schools in a majority of cases cost more per pupil than large schools," it is said, "and offer inferior and narrow educational opportunities to the children who attend them."

Other committees have presented the findings by which the conference has gone on record for equalisation programs by which states funds are given to local schools and for sound business practice and budgetary administration of school moneys on the part of educators.

Seek Best Plan for All

Discussing this section of the findings Dr. Norton said in an interview for the Monitor:

"The conference has brought to light little that we did not already know of the need for state aid and of the business practises already employed by which educators always have endeavored to get the maximum service for every dollar. But we are correlating practises which have been helpful in some states and some localities for the benefit of all states and all localities to use as they like."

Making it clear that he spoke not for the conference but as a matter of personal opinion, Dr. Norton added:

"As the education situation now stands it is the schools which are in the way of the national recovery program. No matter how much they may wish to do so, local school systems are unable to put people back to work or increase purchasing power.

"The wages of thousands of teachers are below the minimum scale in the general code. As for pushing all sound public works, there are half-finished school buildings rotting in the sun and rain while children attend school in double shifts. If the whole new deal means anything it means the getting together with intelligence, not standing alone in dire competition.

"The school system is handicapped in its duty of rendering educational service, so that it looks as though there might be fewer social-minded, intelligent citizens in the future than in the past. The forces generated in the depression put the schools in the disadvantageous position of retarding national recovery at every step and even of not giving the people the needed education which they must have if the new deal is to be effective."

Federal Cut Saves Less Than Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

organization plan hope to find jobs with the new emergency agencies.

The immigration service is headed by Col. E. W. MacCormack, commissioner general of immigration. Mr. Arno B. Cammerer succeeded Mr. Horace M. Albright as director of the new consolidated park service. Other changes effective today include:

Functions of prosecuting in the courts of the United States, claims and demands by and offenses against the Government, and supervision of United States Attorney, marshals and clerks, in connection therewith, centralized in Department of Justice.

United States court in China and district courts in Panama Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands also go to Justice Department. Solicitors for Treasury, Commerce and Labor transferred to those Departments from Justice. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics becomes Assistant Secretary of Commerce. National Screw Thread Commission is abolished and records go to Commerce. Civil Service Commission takes over from census bureau preparation of official register. Compilation of statistics for cities under 100,000 abolished in bureau of census for period ending June 30, 1935.

Fusionist Pencil Nears End of Slate In Mayoralty List

Cunningham Named to Post of Comptroller; Berry of Tammany Resigns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The slate for Fusion's third major drive against Tammany Hall since the turn of the century stands completed today save for the borough presidencies of Kings, Bronx and Richmond counties.

Mr. W. Arthur Cunningham, independent Democrat and officer of the Textile Banking Company will run for comptroller and Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., Republican, who has a brilliant record as a prosecutor, for New York County district-attorney. Meanwhile the Fusion harmony committee is continuing its work on the slate today.

The Cunningham candidacy was sponsored by business and civic interests, and its success, Fusion quarters hold, will insure a sound and conservative handling of the city's chief fiscal office. It has been a long time since this post has been under such glaring scrutiny as in the present tangled state of city finances.

The Tammany comptroller, Mr. Charles C. Berry, who has held the office since 1926, climaxed the withering fire of criticism with which his policies have been assailed by resigning his post today. In a letter to Mayor John P. O'Brien, Mr. Berry said he wished his resignation to become effective on Sept. 16. He is eligible for a pension by retiring before the end of his term.

In their choice of Mr. Cunningham, Fusionists waived their preference for a candidate for the comptroller from Kings County, the borough of Mr. John H. McCooey, Tammany's chief city ally, who is to have the filling of this place on the Tammany ticket. He was the choice of Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion Mayoralty nominee, for the post, Major LaGuardia stressing that he was a man of practical experience in finance and one who would win the public's confidence.

The organization Republicans of New York County whose leader, Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, is under fire for his alleged alliance with Tammany Hall, also are in the Fusion picture today with their indorsement of the LaGuardia candidacy for Mayor.

Park Theater on Wheels Takes Show To Playground Near Its Audience

Potential Irvings and Bernhardts are treading the boards these days on Boston's playgrounds. With the performance of "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," last night at East Boston, the Boston Park Department traveling theater, under the direction of Mr. William P. Long, park commissioner, opened its second season.

The dramatic programs are becoming an integral part of Boston's park programs under the all-embracing wing of Community Service of Boston. Miss Clara E. Wagner, of the service's theater department, explained the extensive work which is being carried on.

In the first place there is the stage itself which was built to represent as exactly as possible a medieval pageant wagon.

"The real ones used to be drawn by horses," explained Miss Wagner, and we hope some day to be able to afford them. At present we have to be satisfied with a Park Department tractor for our means of locomotion."

The stage is 18 feet across, one of the sides letting down to act as an apron. There are small dressing rooms at the rear. Scenery is simple, but built with an eye to playing before audiences of several thousand people.

For the current production, two casts are used, each performing once a week. Added to the play, local talent is enlisted in the form of tap dancers, instrumentalists and other performers. Last night in East Boston, a violin trio, harmonica band, tap dancers and a program of community singing finished off the evening.

One of the most interesting features of the Community Service theatrical department is the assemblage of more than 1000 costumes of all types, which line the shelves and fill closets of the department's quarters on Boylston Street. Miss Wagner explained that the costumes have been collected for only two years. There are chain mail suits, and Biblical robes. There are colonial gowns and "Gay Ninety" puffs and bustles, not to mention a generous assortment of animals and fairy tale characters. And of course one mustn't forget the angels.

"We can costume as many as 100 angels to order," said Miss Wagner.

The Community Service Dramatic Department operates on a small budget, hence resourcefulness and invention are constantly required. Most of the costumes and props are made by the workers, who substitute funnels for frumpet bells, stencil designs for rich embroidery and hat boxes for tomtoms.

Olney Chosen to Head State's Parole Board

Mr. Richard Olney today shifted into the driver's seat of the State Parole Board. Yesterday he was sworn in as chairman of the board, shortly after the Governor's Council approved his appointment by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Mr. Olney, who is a Boston wool merchant and a former Massachusetts Representative in Congress, succeeds Mr. Frank A. Brooks, who resigned after 17 years' service. He is nearing the retirement age of 70. Mr. Brooks now plans a long vacation.

B. F. Goodrich Out of "Red"

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Company got out of the red for the first time in three years, during the first half of 1933, when its net income amounted to $870,977. It operated at a loss during 1930, 1931, and 1932.

Fishing Industry Tries Coöperation Under Blue Eagle

Flying from the masthead of American fishing vessels, the blue eagle is to signify that the American recovery program rules over the "ancient and untrammeled deeps."

This fact was evidenced today by the action of the Fishing Masters' Producers Association of Gloucester, who signed the President's reëmployment agreement. This association represents 80 per cent of the mackerel fishing industry of the United States.

Following the signing of the code, this group made immediate arrangement for the manufacture of pennants to be flown from mastheads. These fishermen have made a custom, like the ancient mariner, of bringing back strange birds, and one fisherman today declared, "This is the strangest bird of them all."

A delegation, headed by Mr. William J. MacInnis of Gloucester, returned today from Washington where it submitted the marketing control plan which has been in effect since May 1 in the mackerel industry, as a model for all branches of the fishing industry. If this were to be put into effect it would place American fisheries on the most cooperative basis outside of Denmark. As the agricultural adjustment plan plows under fertile acres of land, so the mackerel fishing code "plows" under areas of fine fishing ground through the curtailment of catches.

The code not only curtails production but sets a minimum price at which fish are to be sold, and provides for a pooling of profits. Already, the mackerel fishermen under this code have curtailed their catches 75 per cent by limiting the number of fish each vessel can bring into port.

The piratical high seas will be come the Utopia for the working out of one of the most drastic community projects if this code is expanded.

Instead of indiscriminately pulling a loaded seine of fish into the boat, only the best fish are weighed and kept, in order to observe the pound limitation. Or if it is apparent that another ship near by has cast its net on the wrong side and has got nary a bite, a whistle is blown and the catch is shared.

Men and Women Weavers Striking in Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—More than 100 of the 150 men and women weavers who have been working on double shifts of 40 hours each at the Richard Borden Manufacturing Company went on strike today.

The strikers said trouble arose because weavers were required to operate two and three additional looms each since adoption of the 40-hour schedule without an increase in their wage scales. Company officials declined to make a statement.

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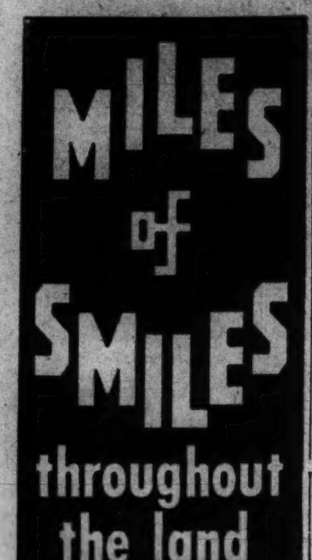
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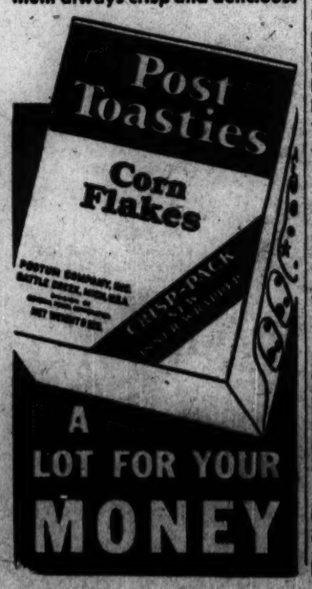

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Milk Strikes Near Control, Reports In New York Show

Riots Decrease in Many Sections; Milk Supply Increasing

By the Associated Press

New York's milk strike rapidly is coming under control, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman declared today after studying scores of reports on the situation coming from many sections of the State.

"These reports that have come to me," he said, "indicate that the strike situation is improving. Conditions have improved very greatly in the last few days. There have been fewer riots and the milk supply has been increasing.

Disturbances continued in various sections of the milk strike area today, however, as the following reports indicate:

Albany, N. Y.

Governor Lehman urged sheriffs "to put on additional deputies even when they had taken on some," in the New York milk strike areas today. "The sheriffs are now doing their duties," he declared, "and the disturbances in their counties have been reduced as a result."

Batavia, N. Y.

Genesee County dairy farmers refused to join the milk strike after a fiery address by Mr. Albert H. Woodhead of Rochester, strike leader, south of here last night. Mr. Woodhead attacked Governor Lehman, saying he had "plenty of money to finance dairy businesses" and denounced the state milk control board as "the creature of the dairymen's league."

Owego, N. Y.

State troopers and sheriffs' men today arrested 125 men near Catatonk, five miles north of Owego, on charges of attempting to incite a riot, in connection with the milk strike.

Philadelphia, Penna.

Subject to the approval of the Federal Government another increase in the price of milk for producers supplying the Philadelphia milk sheds has been agreed upon by distributors and the Interstate Milk Producers Association. The price increase, the second since June 1, will be 1 cent a quart to the consumer. This will bring "B" milk in Philadelphia to 11 cents per quart, and "A" to 14.

St. Paul, Minn.

Asserting agricultural adjustment has lagged behind industrial to such an extent that the farmer is facing a serious plight, the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation yesterday called a meeting at Chicago next Tuesday in an effort to seek an immediate solution.

Appleton, Wis.

Asserting that the Wisconsin milk pool was still convinced of the effectiveness of witholding milk from the market, directors of the organization voted yesterday to invite organized milk producers of the middle West to a conference at Horicon, Wis., next Sunday to discuss support of the New York milk strike.

Syracuse, N. Y.

At least 52 arrests in connection with a determined onslaught of striking milk producers upon trucks delivering milk to a dairymen's league plant at Deruyter this morning were reported by State Police and the office of Sheriff Kenneth Parker.

Albany, N. Y.

Although violence in New York State's turbulent milk strike decreased notably during the past 24 hours, additional counties today hurriedly prepared to appoint special deputies under provisions of the Kernan bill signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last night. The measure, rushed through the Legislature at the Governor's request, permits sheriffs of counties, now prohibited from doing so, to appoint as many deputies as they need to maintain order during the milk strike.

New York

Mr. F. H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, said yesterday that during the upstate milk strike it is the league's policy "to keep open all of its country plants in order that every farmer who desires to market his milk may have an opportunity to do so."

Towanda, Penna.

Bradford County milk producers have joined New York State farmers in their milk strike. Three creameries announced yesterday that they will not open today because farmers have voted to withhold raw milk. The creameries are in North Orwell, Warren Center and West Warren.

Montrose, Penna.

Susquehanna County dairymen, many of whom joined the New York State milk strike several days ago, met in Fairdale yesterday and opposed the use of violence to gain their demands. At least 10 creameries in this section have been closed since the farmers began withholding their product and it was predicted at tonight's meeting the balance would be closed by today.

Ancient Capital of Roman Empire Restores Magnificence

Left—The Christian Science Monitor—© Keystone. Right—By Mondials, London

Old Houses Give Way to Modern Apartments

Left—The Alchimisten Gasschen, Famous Old Prague Street. Right—Apartment House at Bubenic, Prague.

Prague Restores Palace for Use Of Foreign Office

Other Improvements Reveal Transformation City Is Undergoing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A transformation is in progress in this picturesque and ancient city.

Restoration of the Czernin Palace is nearing completion and this enormous building is now to be used by the Foreign Office. No geese cackle in its courtyard. The Washington Irving of today must look elsewhere for these useful creatures on which his prototype hung his melancholy reflections on the vanity of human glory. He will find plenty of what is of a more cheerful character to attract his notice, for Prague is rapidly recovering much of its former glories.

At the time of Queen Elizabeth when it was the capital of the Roman Empire, Prague could rival London. Under the Hapsburg dynasty it dwindled to the negligible proportions of a provincial town.

The changes of 1918 made it once again a seat of government with all the tasks its new position implied. The old royal castle was partly restored and reconstructed to become the residence of the President of the Czech Government and the location of some of the administrative offices. Nor did the accommodation of numerous foreign legations present special difficulties in view of the existence of many old palaces, relics of Prague's former greatness. One can confidently claim that no other capital in the world has offered such extravagant hospitality to its diplomatic guests. It is true the magnificence has had its drawbacks. There were, for example, no bathrooms in the palace that was placed at the disposal of the British Legation. The wonderful garden of the American Legation was costly to keep up as well as being charming. But progress continues and none would have things other than they are.

Beyond the outskirts of old Prague there are growing up new garden suburbs. In 1910 Prague had a population of 616,631 accommodated in 16,746 houses. Now the population is estimated at 881,000 and the number of houses has doubled.

The growth of Prague has made imperative the establishment of new means of communication. Tram and bus lines are being continually developed, but these can hardly solve the difficulties of the inner city where narrow streets handicap the traffic. The construction of four lines of underground railway by a joint stock company is therefore under discussion.

The city has recently acquired large spaces for public parks and recreation grounds. The establishment of an uninterrupted green zone round the outskirts is also under consideration.

Ranchers Overpaid For Jackson Hole, Testimony Alleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Wyo., Aug. 10—Evidence indicating that Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., got himself into an inflated land "boom" in the Jackson Hole country and paid three different prices for one in his acquisitions, was brought out here before the Senate committee's national parks investigation.

Mr. R. E. Miller, former purchasing agent for the Snake River Land Company, testified that Mr. Vanderbilt Webb, Mr. Rockefeller's main agent, has criticized him because "land has been over-paid for." Mr. Miller said settlers literally pursued company officials in an effort to make a sale of their land.

Later Mr. Harold Fabian, Salt Lake attorney and vice-president of the Snake River Land Company, told the committee that shortly after Mr. Rockefeller made his first purchases the value of lands shot up in the valley and that homesteaders attempted to move in and settle on vast tracts of land which had been open for 30 years as public domain, but which "has been too poor to make a living on."

"Our main difficulty," testified Mr. Fabian, "rests with a few settlers here who wanted to sell, asked exorbitant prices and therefore failed to make a deal with Rockefeller." Mr. Fabian's records showed that of a total of 102 separate parcels of land bought, 70 had mortgages, totaling $311,000.

Senator Robert D. Carey, prime mover in the inquiry, in cross examination of Mr. Fabian attempted to show that Mr. Rockefeller has been "secretive" in his dealings here and had planned appropriation of the entire Jackson Hole Valley for park purposes without advising the valley of his ultimate aim.

Beer License Declined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—By unanimous vote, the City Commission has declined to license the sale of 3.2 per cent beer in Birmingham.

New Weekly Issued For Greeks in the U.S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The New Tribune, a Greek-American national weekly newspaper, has been added to the foreign language press of the United States. Published by the New Generation Publishing Company, with headquarters here, under the editorship of Mr. Adamantios Th Polyzoides, nationally known journalist and lecturer on international affairs, the first number, appeared on July 30.

The new weekly is intended to meet a definite need for a publication which will follow closely conditions as they exist today and as they shape themselves in the future. Mr. Polyzoides, who was connected with Atlantis, Greek daily here, for 25 years as editor and president, told a Monitor correspondent.

"The newspaper," he said, "will contain a great deal of news from Greece; it will also give special attention to American affairs and to the international situation generally. The policy will be to support Christian ideals and it will be anti-Fascist and anti-Communist."

Briquettes Are Coal, Tasmania Court Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas. — A long-drawn-out and amusing case has been engaging the attention of the Tasmanian law courts regarding the question whether coal briquettes are coal. The Victoria Electricity Commission manufactures briquettes from brown coal by elimination of the moisture contents. The briquettes in addition to being used for domestic homes supply a cheap fuel for furnaces. It was because of their merits in the latter connection that trouble arose. Goods entering the port of Launceston, northern Tasmania, have to pay wharfage and there is a charge of 1s. 3d. a ton on coal and 5s. 10d. a ton for merchandise coming under the classification "heavier goods." When briquettes were being imported for Tasmanian industrial concerns there was a desire to levy the higher charge to protect Tasmanian-produced coal.

The higher charge was levied and it was paid under protest. The importers sued the Launceston Marine Board for the recovery of the difference. The Court of Requests held that the briquettes were not coal and found for the Marine Board.

The case was then taken to the Supreme Court and Mr. Justice Clark decided that the briquettes were coal and therefore should come in under the lower rate, but that as any moneys paid by the importers had been paid as the result of a mistake in law they were not recoverable. There's the catch.

Canners of Britain Make Strong Bid For Homeland Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—So rapid has been the growth of the canning industry here that three out of the four cans of ordinary fruit and vegetables the housewife buys are British, both inside and out.

In 1926 the output was negligible and the firms small. But since then expansion has taken place which has brought the total of firms up to 80 and the British share in the whole trade up to 14 per cent. Of the total cans sold in Great Britain nearly 83 per cent are composed of fruits which it is impossible to grow in England, such as peaches and pineapples. Of the 17 per cent left the British share comprises then about three-quarters.

A number of reasons which have helped toward this increase were pointed out by Lord De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary of the Hotels and Restaurants Association on the progress of the canning industry.

The reasons given by Lord De La Warr fall under three main headings, first, that the industry started in earnest at a time when the change in public taste toward canned goods, and the consequent expansion of the industry as a whole, was taking place; second, the National Mark system which had set up definite standards of quality and practice and third, that British canners had built up for themselves a market for new kinds of canned fruit and vegetables of which the British climate produced the finest specimens.

Research Foundation Links Business and Natural Science

New Organization, Designed to Finance Work in Rehabilitation, Begun in Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Business men have joined hands with natural scientists at the University of Minnesota in the incorporation of the Northwest Research Foundation, a nonprofit organization for the development of new uses of natural resources.

The object of the foundation is to finance the work of these scientists in the economic rehabilitation of the Northwest. Two projects already are under way, one of which concerns production of alpha cellulose, used in the manufacture of cellophane, rayon and lacquers, from the aspen or "popple" growths found in cut-over timber land. The other study deals with the production of fuel oil and nitrogen from the low grade lignite deposits in North Dakota and Montana.

Other investigations which have been proposed include development of modern methods for manufacture and use of casein and lactic acid from skimmed milk, the chemical studies of peat and development of cheaper fertilizers by utilizing phosphate beds of the western states.

Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, said that "our economic problems cannot be solved solely by politics nor by government action. More and more we must make use of the scientific techniques now available in studying and in developing our material resources. New uses for old products must be evolved.

"With our forests largely destroyed, our ore rapidly disappearing, our rich top soil depleted and crops generally becoming scantier, it is highly important that the leaders of this region take a long look to the future with the thought of doing those things which may preserve and advance the civilization that has built out of the resources of a bounteous nature which the pioneers found here."

The Foundation is unique, Dr. Coffman added, in that it represents for the first time, at least in this region, "the joining of business men and professors, salesmanship and scholarship, a practical knowledge of the world and a theoretical knowledge of the sciences, into one group, under one heading, for one purpose—the common welfare."

At the head of the Foundation is Mr. James F. Bell of Minneapolis, head of General Mills, Inc. Other officers include Mr. Homer Clark of St. Paul and Mr. James G. Bennett of Minneapolis, vice-presidents; Mr. D. R. West of Minneapolis, treasurer, and Mr. Perry S. Williams of Minneapolis, secretary.

WAIT till you taste these Baby Ruth Compressed Chocolate Drops! What candy! They're as fresh and pure and pleasant as so much sunshine. Rich chocolate and plenty of sugar make these drops so good that they melt in your mouth. After the first roll of them they'll be your favorite candy. A penny buys a package—and it's a penny well spent!

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CHEVROLET, AMERICA'S NUMBER 1 CAR—47.99%* of all low-priced cars sold

NUMBER 2 CAR—26.74%

NUMBER 3 CAR—19.21%

ALL OTHERS 6.06

*Based on the latest retail registration figures from R. L. Polk & Company (all states for five full months). Since January first Chevrolet has sold in excess of 370,000 passenger cars and trucks.

True enough, it isn't news any more to say that Chevrolet leads the world in automobile sales. People have come to take that for granted. But this year there is an important difference. In the face of the keenest "show-me" market the industry has ever known, Chevrolet has *increased* its margin of leadership. In fact, according to the latest available figures, Chevrolet alone has sold almost as many cars this year as all the rest of the low-price field combined!

When a car looms above its field like that, there can't be any argument about it. *It must be an all-round better buy.* And that's exactly what Chevrolet offers you.

The bodies are Fisher bodies, and that's the most famous name in its field. Famous for styling and luxury. Famous for pioneering such revolutionary advancements as the new ventilation system that lets you make your own weather. Famous for using the strongest and quietest body construction of the day—solid steel over a sturdy hardwood frame.* The engine is a valve-in-head six, and that's the same basic design that has been breaking economy and dependability records for year after year. It's Cushion-Balanced to blot out vibration. It's full of snap and vigor. In fact, it has been called the most efficient engine in the low-price field.

Then there's Syncro-Mesh with Silent Second. There's the Starterator. There's Simplified Free Wheeling, the Octane Selector, long, parallel-mounted springs—more advancements than we have space to describe, *but all of proven value.* What's more, Chevrolet prices start at $445, and no Chevrolet is listed above $565!

Already this year, hundreds of thousands of owners have put this car through every kind of test, driven it millions of miles, and proved that it *is right!* No other car in the world bears such a recommendation. Don't guess—buy from the leader.

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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

*Steel alone is not enough.

CHEVROLET

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Indians of Penobscot Hold Three-Day Camp at Old Town

Laden Canoes From Indian Island Bring Tribesmen to Annual Celebration; Birch Bark Wigwams Rise to Shelter Them in Ancestral Style

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD TOWN, Maine, Aug. 10—Under the direction of Princess Watawaso, with the program arranged by their own governor, Howard Ranco, the Penobscots yesterday launched their annual three-day celebration. Chief Bruce Poolaw led their songs. The local Chamber of Commerce and Accelerator Club sponsored the program, and 50 young men of the club helped to make the celebration a successful one.

A canoe filled with Penobscot Indians put out from Indian Island, just across from Old Town. Then another canoe appeared, still another—on they came, until about 200 Indians were seen paddling toward the landing place at Old Town. Indian scouts who had been sent ahead to choose a good camp site for the tribe, greeted them at the shore.

Scouts Lead Way

The Scouts led the way through the main streets of Old Town, cheered by the onlookers who had come from near and far to witness this now annual three-day celebration. On went the procession of Penobscots, dressed in brown leather costumes and gay with feathers and necklaces of wampum and bone ornaments, until they came to Victory Field, the location selected by the Scouts. Here they spent the rest of the morning in establishing their primitive village, just as if time had turned backward and they were living in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The first order given by the chief was for the erection of wigwams, whereupon the head men of each family group cut suitable trees for poles. Eight of these were set firmly in the ground and tied together about two feet from the top.

This framework was then covered with birch bark, a convenient opening being left for the entrance. The wigwams were so spaced as to form a perfect semicircle, and unlike the teepees of the Plains Indians, which could be taken down at a moment's notice, they were constructed for permanence.

Meanwhile another group went off hunting. The women were instructed to start the fire in preparation for the noonday meal, while the young girls were sent out for wood, and the boys assisted the men in any way they could.

Such lengthy proceedings not only gave visitors an opportunity to watch the primitive camp in its making, but also to visit the present-day settlement on Indian Island for contrast.

Ferryman Elected

An Indian ferryman plies back and forth between that settlement and Old Town. The charge is 2 cents for an Indian, 5 for a white person, half of that small sum going into the community chest of the Penobscots, the other into the pocket of the ferryman, who is elected to his position.

Just a few steps up the one main street of Indian Island, a modern settlement of some 450 persons, is the D. A. R. monument. It was Chief Newell M. Francis who proudly related its history to the writer.

"One time," he began, "an Indian and a white man sat on a log. The Indian kept asking the white man to move along until finally the white man said: 'I can go no farther, I am right on the edge of the log.' 'So,' replied the Indian, 'has the white man pushed and crowded the Indians until if pushed any more they will fall into the ocean.'

"That is what happened to the Penobscots," emphasized Chief Francis. "We were pushed and shoved right into the Penobscot River. But we didn't like this shoving process any more than the Colonists liked 'taxation without representation,' so Chief Orono went up to the Colonists and said: 'The Penobscots will be your allies, they will stand by you to the end.' Once an Indian gives his word he can be depended upon. The Colonists didn't forget us either, for the Provincial Congress on June 21, 1775, 'strictly forbade anyone from trespassing upon and wasting our lands.' Besides this island we own 145 others in the Penobscot River."

Not Really Penobscots

"We really are not Penobscots. The Indians in Maine are the Abenakis, which means east or dawn. We call ourselves 'Wabanakis,' which signifies 'dwellers in the dawn country.' But you see there are so many rapids around Indian Island that we were nicknamed Penobscots, our Indian word for waves or rapids. But Penobscots or Wabanakis we are proud of our D. A. R. monument. Proud because it was given to us by the Daughters of the American Revolution because we stood by you and helped you win the flag—which is our flag, too. Not only are we First Americans, but ever true Americans!"

But I had to leave Chief Francis. With reluctance I boarded the old ferry and returned to the other shore.

Maine to Exhibit Canning Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10—Development of the Maine canning industry from its beginnings up to the present, together with progress and improvement in the growing and marketing of Maine potatoes from Aroostook fields, will be the feature of the State of Maine exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition here next month, according to Mr. Frank P. Washburn, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture.

Back roads, hills and cross roads of the Pine Tree State have been scoured by Mr. Washburn and his associates to obtain the proper utensils for comparison with modern-day methods and the collection not only serves to show how grandmother provided for her family with products grown on Maine hillsides, but also the strides that have been made in preserving wholesome native fruits and vegetables and delivering them intact to the consumer.

The display will include among other things a can of corn packed in 1867 and apparently in good condition today. The can is hand made, crude to be sure, but it has a circular label on the side and, just to make sure, labels on top and bottom as well. Mr. Charles M. White, chief of the division of markets, who designed the exhibit, has obtained also an old type cutter, sealing irons, corn silkers, can fillers, and much other equipment peculiar to the time when the canning of vegetables was getting its first foothold in Maine.

C C C Boys Urged to Stick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Parents of boys in Civilian Conservation camps are urged to make every effort to keep these boys in the camps until November, when the six months enlistment period expires, in a statement issued by Mr. Charles F. Gilmore, executive secretary of the United Welfare Federation.

Mr. Gilmore said relief funds are "too scarce for us to be able to provide for these boys who return home

First Americans 'On Parade'

Upper—Courtesy of Myers Studio, Old Town, Maine, to The Christian Science Monitor. Lower—The Christian Science Monitor

Penobscots at Celebration

Upper—Indian Tribesmen Landing at Old Town, Maine. Lower—Leaders (Left to Right): Chief Poolaw, a Kiowa Indian; Mr. Shea; Princess Watawaso, Director of Pageant; Governor Ranco; Young Shea; Mrs. Shea and Needahbeh.

China Tightens Grip On Manchuria Never To Relax, Agent Says

The world has been guilty of viewing Sino-Japanese affairs in Manchuria too casually, Dr. Hubert S. Liang, delegate of the Shanghai Citizens' Federation, believes.

Dr. Liang spoke before the Friends of China, Inc., last night at a dinner given in his honor in Chinatown. In an interview prior to the affair, he said world peace is threatened by the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. As long as China is China, it will never let go of Manchuria, he said, pointing out that 90 per cent of the Manchurian population is Chinese.

Thus turmoil always will be brewing until Manchuria is turned back to China. Also, Dr. Liang said, Japan is feverishly building military railroads in Manchuria, while Russia is building similar lines in Siberia. This, in his opinion, presages war.

The Japanese cannot hold Manchuria over a long period of time, Dr. Liang believes. First, he said, the country has not the money to finance development of Manchuria; second, the Chinese race will assimilate the Japanese, just as in previous times they assimilated the Mongols and Manchus; third, international pressure finally will break that nation down. Dr. Liang said that to preserve world peace and to insure Far Eastern prosperity Japan and China should drop their guns and coöperate for economic success.

James Roosevelt Backs Stand on Patronage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 10—The Democratic Party in distributing patronage in Massachusetts must forget cliques, Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, declared here yesterday. He spoke last night at a dinner in honor of Mr. George C. Sweeney, recently appointed assistant to the United States Attorney-General.

Mr. Roosevelt admitted influencing patronage distribution in Massachusetts. He said: "I am probably closest by blood and affection to the man who makes the appointment. I have an interest in knowing that the men who are appointed to federal office will measure up to that standard which I like to believe is a fair standard of loyalty to the present Administration and to the President of the United States."

Hays Heads Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. P. A. Hays of Greensboro was elected grand councillor, and Charlotte was picked for the 1934 convention, at a meeting of the executive committee of the Carolinas Grand Council, United Commercial Travelers, at the Hotel Charlotte here.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Concert Footlights.
7:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:15 "Stars and Summer."
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Bros. Musicale.
5:30 Francis Healey, art talk.
5:45 NBC, Ray Hetherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 Popular feature program.
7:00 NBC, The Sizzlers, male trio.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, John Melvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 "The Merry Go Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Warnow's Orchestra; Clubmen.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation."
10:00 Harold Stern's Orchestra.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Hughie Conner's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan, tenor.
11:30 NRA program—Daniel C. Roper.
11:45-1:00 a. m.—CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores.
5:15 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 Mildred Bailey, contralto.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 Richard D. Grant.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "This Week in Business," talk.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, "Fall of the House of Usher."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
10:30 "Grumble and Grunt."
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio String Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorker's Orchestra.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 The Fleetrum Players.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (950kc-316m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Washington game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; showers Friday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, followed by showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in extreme northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming moderately south on Friday over north portion and fresh easterly over south portion; somewhat overcast weather with showers Friday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	76	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	60	86	Minneapolis	62	84
Boston	65	74	Montreal	64	74
Buffalo	62	74	Nantucket	68	68
Calgary	44	66	New Orleans	72	84
Charleston	80	90	New York	70	80
Chicago	66	78	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Cincinnati	72	86	North Platte	66	92
Denver	62	82	Philadelphia	70	86
Dodge City	72	100	Phoenix, Ariz.	94	112
Eastport, Me.	62	74	Pittsburgh	62	82
Hatteras	84	86	Portland, Me.	66	78
Honolulu, T. H.			Raleigh	72	86
7 p.m. Aug. 9			St. Louis	74	88
Helena, Mont.	62	84	Salt Lake City	70	90
Huron, S. D.	62	94	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	72	90	Santa Fe, N. M.	62	84
Kansas City	72	94	Seattle	54	70
Key West	84	88	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	74	86
Memphis	76	92	Williston, N.D.	56	84

A—8 p. m. Aug. 10.
B—Maximum Aug. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:33 p. m., Friday 3:54 a. m. Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

State to Fly NRA Flag When Nation Does, Ely Retorts

(Continued from Page 1)

that state employees should receive wages and hours consistent with the blanket code. This request issued from labor's dissatisfaction over alleged conditions on the Swift River project.

The federation accepted a resolution denouncing insurance companies for attempting to evade their obligations by ordering employers to discharge workers afflicted with occupational diseases while they are insured. Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation, continued his fight to get justice for 43 Taunton foundry workers, allegedly discharged through the efforts of insurance companies.

Two representatives of these workers visited Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, when she was here. Miss Perkins referred to the action as a "dastardly procedure" and compared it to a life insurance company which "accepts premiums during a person's lifetime and cancels the policy at the last moment before his death."

She pledged herself to write to the employer involved and advised the workers to press their case before Mr. Edwin C. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Until abuses in the administration of workmen's compensation are corrected, the federation was asked to submit to no more physical examinations.

The federation continued the opposition of organized labor to the gubernatorial ambitions of Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, on the grounds that he is a "champion of special privilege and organized wealth."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

To work for the short week and against injunctions and "judge-made law."

To observe that company unions and compulsory unions are "on the way out" under the NRA.

To legalize pari-mutuel gambling on horse races and apply the proceeds toward an old age pension.

Mr. James T. Moriarty was re-elected president and Mr. Robert J. Watt secretary-treasurer and legislative counsel.

Events

Brookline Outdoor Concert, Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8:

Rhapsody, "New Orleans".....Wilson
Solo, Largo, from "Xerxes".....Handel
Dorothy Richardson
Largo and Finale, "New World" Symphony.....Dvořák
Rhapsody, "Virginia".....Haydn-Wood
Spirituals
Greater Boston Male Chorus
Selections from "Showboat".....Kern
"Old Black Joe".....Arr. by Pochon
Southern Rhapsody.....Hosmer

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, Italian program, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.

Music

Braves Field—"Carmen," New Chicago Opera Company, 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Flowers of the Yosemite," 3; Summer Insect Club meeting, 10 a. m.; Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Opening of King Hooper Mansion, benefit Children's Island Sanitarium, Marblehead, through Aug. 12.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Yo Ho Ho, No Fun for Thees-a Skeeper In the Teeth of a Piping Sou'wester

Lured by the spell of far, uncharted seas, and islands that are the Hesperides of any lad who spends his summer vacation on the water front, a couple of wild-eyed 12-year-olds from Boston's Little Italy embarked on a voyage of exploration from T Wharf yesterday.

The voyage was exciting while it lasted, no less for the venturesome voyagers than for the midday passer-by gathered about the slip between T and Long Wharfs to witness the brief but perilous passage.

The "ship" was a little green cockleshell of a skiff that the piratical youngsters had cast adrift from the fishing dragger Lawrence Scola of Boston. Perched in the stern-sheets was the diminutive "skipper" with an oar cocked under one arm to serve as a rudder and the frayed sheet of an old spritsail tugging in the other hand. With his mite of a "mate" crouched unceremoniously amidships, the "skeeper" trimmed in his sail and stood away into the "teeth" of a piping sou'wester.

The voyagers struck hard going from the start. They rocked and pitched, they careened and yawed as their cockleshell cavorted before the fluky whims of a breeze that whistled over warehouse roofs and eddied about in a game of tag with the four corners of the slip.

"Why don't you get a centerboard?" shouted a seawise second-guesser from the security of the wharf as the little green skiff slid off to leeward. The youngster amidships went for the oars.

"Row, row," commanded the skipper as their "ship" fetched up crabways on a mass of piling. "We'll make it yet."

The "experts" on the wharf went into a hilarious huddle. "Just wait till those kids get out of the lee of that wharf," observed one with a gesture toward the white-capped water at the end of the slip, "that ought to be good."

It was—from the viewpoint of the onlookers.

The sou'wester, lurking around the corner of the pier, suddenly leaped out and struck the careening spritsail a staggering rap-full. The sheet blew out of the "skipper's" grasp and sailed down wind. The skiff heeled down until the gunwale scooped up a shivering big sea.

"Row," shrilled the half-drenched little skipper to the boy on the thwart, "we'd better beat it back, quick."

The blast of the sou'wester was nothing compared with the gale of laughter from the pier as the youngsters straggled into the slip with their seagoing aspirations reduced to a wreck. A bystander called down a few consoling words, as the waterlogged craft sheered under the stern of the Lawrence Scola, and made fast. A dozen pals dragged the weary voyagers over the Scola's bulwark.

"How about takin' me for a sail?" chirped a boy in the gallery.

The "skipper" looked down at the little green derelict.

"Naw," he protested with a sheepish grin, "it ain't my boat."

Boston Gets New Music Conservatory

A new music conservatory will take its place in the field of Boston's educational institutions this fall. At a meeting today at the home of Mr. Joseph Malkin, cello soloist with many of the world's leading orchestras, plans were discussed for the new venture, in which its founders desire to carry out "the sincere ideals and masterful methods of the Paris Conservatoire."

Among the musicians of note who constitute the advisory board are: Harold Bauer, well-known pianist; Ernest Bloch, composer who has recently returned to this country; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, noted as a pianist and director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Frederick Stock, composer and conductor, and music director of music at the Chicago world's fair; Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard, and Arthur Fiedler.

After the meeting Mr. Malkin and some of his faculty members called on Mayor James M. Curley and laid before him some of their plans. The conservatory will take its name from Mr. Malkin and will be situated at 299 Beacon Street.

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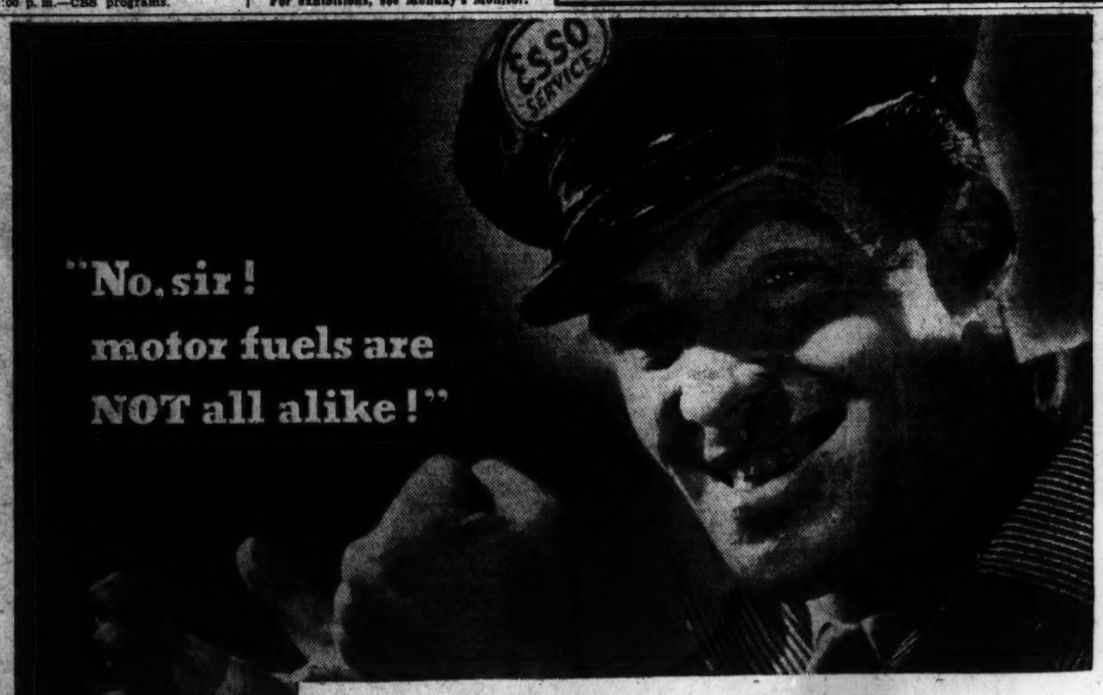

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'Return' of Horse Proved by Entries In British Show

Improvement Evident in Quality and Quantities of Annual Entries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, Eng. — Motorcars may crowd British highways, but in the country the horse is still holding its own. This was indicated by the market improvement in both the quality and quantity of the horse entries in the Royal Show—Britain's principal agricultural exhibition—held here recently.

While all of the horse classes showed an increased number of entries, both Suffolks and hunters were of markedly fine breeding. All 10 hunter classes were well filled, and in the hunter-breeding classes there were 102 entries as against 56 a year ago.

The King and Queen, who visited the show on the second day, showed particular interest in an allotment which had been cultivated on the show ground by the unemployed men as an illustration of what was being done by the Society of Friends' Allotments Scheme for the Unemployed. The plot was representative of more than 100,000 men's gardens, which have been started with the help of that scheme in England and Wales.

Chatsworth, the famous Derbyshire house, at which the King and Queen are staying during show week, contributed an interesting noncompetitive exhibit to the forestry section. It consisted of a variety of farm requisites—from carts to window frames—manufactured at Chatsworth from the timber on the estate, and showing the possibility of a large estate in the English Midlands being self-supporting in this way.

A miniature farm made on the show ground was shown by the Derbyshire County Council, which started it nearly a year ago.

The exhibits included an appeal by the British Wild-Plant Nurseries, which is under the direction of the Wild Plant Conservation Board. Following the lead of many other countries, this British society is protecting the countryside from being denuded of its wild flowers and plants.

Cattle entries, totaling 1149, showed an increase. Dairy Shorthorns were strongest with 171 head, the famous Lincolnshire Red predominating. The Prince of Wales won a first prize with Cambus Matchmaker, in the class for two-year-old Shorthorn bulls. The King also had some fine entries in the cattle section from his farms at Windsor and Sandringham.

The goats were remarkable this year as the one kind of animal which surpassed all precedent, both in numbers and milk yield.

In the sheep section, for which there were 573 entries, Mr. J. D. Morgan was an outstanding winner with his South Down exhibits. Altogether he had 42 entries in the show and was one of the largest exhibitors. The pig entries showed a big jump, advancing from 551 to 688, and including several new breeds.

Lord Bledisloe Gives Two Dairy Trophies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—To emphasize the necessity of more education for farmers and also to stress the application of modern methods to the land, the Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Bledisloe, has just offered two trophies to be competed for at the Dairy Show to be held in London this October.

One of the prizes will be given to the New Zealand factory producing the best cheese, while the other will be awarded to the best cheese from any part of the British Empire. The New Zealand trophy, it is believed, will stimulate competition among districts in this country.

Lord Bledisloe, who is himself a farmer, also has given a prize to be competed for throughout New Zealand for the best pig for export. The winning entry, it is planned, will be sent to London and turned into bacon there, after which it will be judged and returned to New Zealand for exhibition purposes.

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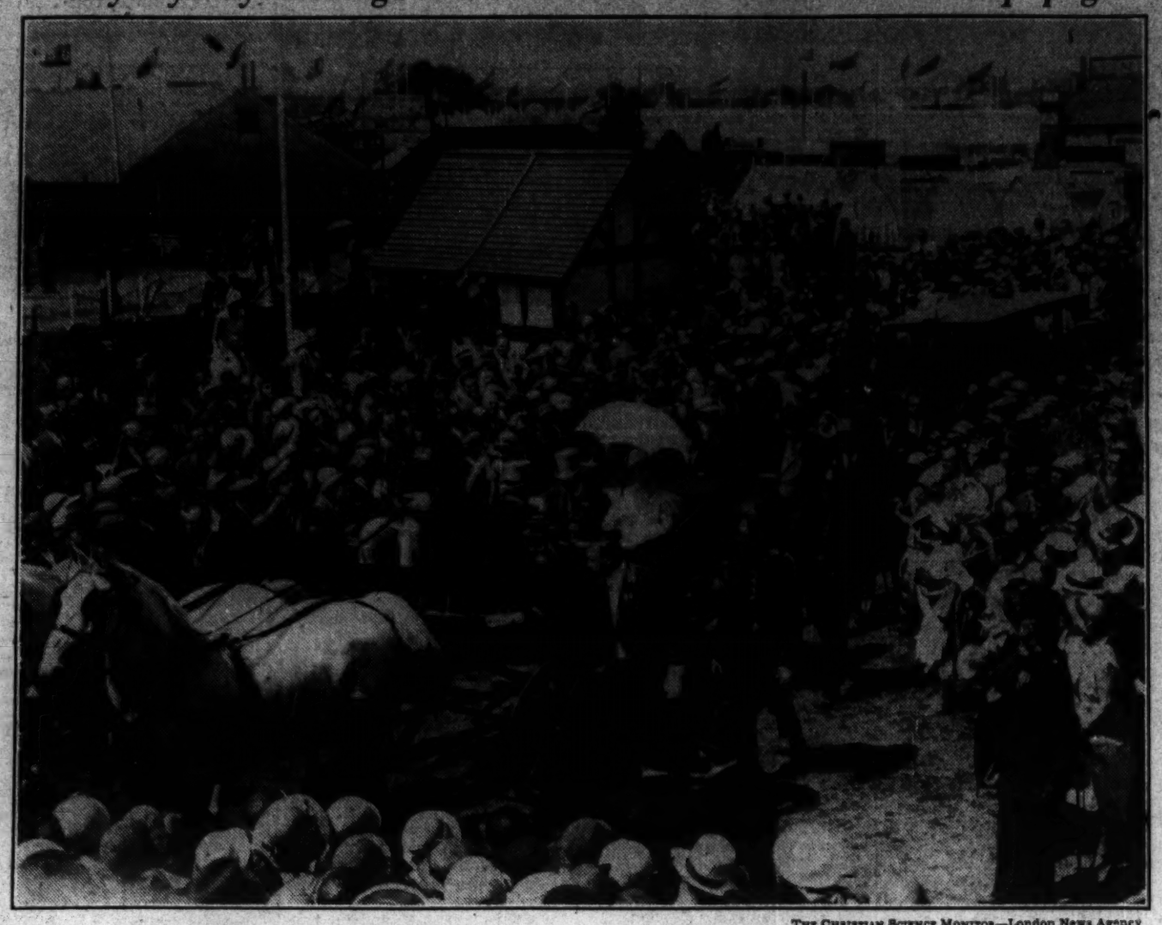

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

King George and Queen Mary Driving Around Grounds at Royal Agricultural Show at Derby

Dutch Government Embarks on Plan To Aid Javanese

Trade Upturn in 'Outer Possessions' Sought by Reclamation Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A scheme to improve the standard of living of the people of Java who have been most affected of all the East Indian peoples by trade depression, has just been published by the Dutch East Indian Government. The plan provides for agriculture in its various aspects, including agrarian colonization and labor colonization.

The object of agrarian colonization is to reclaim the soil of the so-called Outer Possessions, thus assisting the Javanese to improve their standard of living in a new home. Labor colonization aims at forming a labor market outside Java.

The cost involved in the transmigration of Javanese to districts where labor is scarce, proves to be slight, says the report outlining the scheme. The present results of such transmigration are satisfactory in South Sumatra, but for East Sumatra it has not yet been possible to arrive at a decision. In South Sumatra thousands of families have already settled.

Colonization in New Guinea also is receiving the attention of the Government. An expert from the Netherlands is to be appointed to investigate market gardening and prospects of preserving industry.

The scheme further contains plans for production of resin, gums and rotan and an energetic promotion of wood exploitation in the Outer Possessions and for improvements in the fisheries. A sum has been appropriated for the general strengthening and development of Netherlands Indian industry.

'Slave Labor' Charge Denied by Japanese

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A statement denying "starvation wages" and "slave labor" in Japan in reply to British allegations of unfair Japanese advantages in trade competition, especially in the cotton industry, has just been issued here in a memorandum by Mr. S. Matsuyama, Commercial Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in London.

"If wages in Japan were as critics in Britain allege," Mr. Matsuyama says, "starvation wages—of if there were any truth in the absurd statements that we employ 'slave labor,' then the Japanese Government would very soon feel the people's disfavor. But how often do you hear of industrial strife in Japan? I think we must be very much freer than most other countries in this respect."

Mr. Matsuyama says that in much of the talk of "unfair competition" by Japan, wholly inaccurate statements are made to the effect that Japan subsidises her industries. He quotes the report of Mr. Arno S. Pearse, of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, which says, "The reproach of unfair competion has frequently been levelled against the Japanese cotton industry. I have tried to find any justification for such an accusation but without success."

Kingsford-Smith to Fly In Dual Control Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Two planes will fly abreast across the Tasman from Sydney to New Zealand in December. One will be an Australian-designed machine built at Cockatoo Dock for Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and the other the world-encircling Southern Cross.

Sir Charles explains that the new machine has been built for him as the foundation for his tender for the Singapore-Australia section of the London-Australia air mail contract.

"On the flight to New Zealand a pilot to be selected by me will fly the new plane and I will fly alongside it in the Southern Cross. John Stannage, who accompanied me on the flight to England and on across the Atlantic to America, is already working on radio equipment to keep planes in constant touch with each other."

Dollar's Fall Aids Hungarian Debtors; Payments Cut 30 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Many Hungarian debtors are gaining from the decline in the value here of the dollar.

During recent years people who considered the Hungarian money unstable have made contracts in dollars. Besides this, many Hungarians in America, others who had returned from America, and others with friends in America, lent dollars to people here for business enterprises, for investment, and especially for building purposes. And now the National Bank has made a rule that all these debts may be repaid at the current rate of the dollar, which means that they have been reduced by about 30 per cent.

As further assistance for debtors there are to be no foreclosures of mortgages in Hungary for three months, and after that a fundamental law relative to debt payment will be promulgated.

Other European countries are taking a similar line. Roumania has suspended forced collection of debts and passed a law providing for substantial relief in interest rates, the volume of accumulated debts, and the period for payment. In Bulgaria there can be no forced sale of property for debts until the end of the present year. In Yugoslavia also, debtors have been given much relief.

Old Letter Proves Oxford Liked Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. — Shakespeare's "Othello" was played in Oxford with pomp and ceremony before an audience of university dignitaries as early as September, 1610, according to extracts from the Latin letters of Henry Jackson, a puritan member of Corpus Christi College, which have just been published for the first time.

In 1584 the university issued an ordinance forbidding the presentation of stage plays in Oxford, and it has generally been supposed that, if plays were acted in Oxford at all about this time, they must have been presented in such places as inn yards. Jackson's letter, however, suggests that plays were an important part of the social life of the university, so that it now appears that the university did not act upon its declared aversion to dramatic entertainments.

Jackson says that the performance moved the audience to tears, and that the face of the actor who played Desdemona, even after Othello had killed her, implored pity. He states that the piece was played with great intensity, but that this intensity was tempered decorously. The actors not only spoke the lines suitably, but used very appropriate gestures.

Germany Organizes Provincial Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Establishment is announced of 12 advisory bodies, namely one in each province of Prussia, to be known as Provinzialräte (provincial councils).

These bodies will consist of from five to 25 members each according to the size of the province concerned. These will include the chief officials of each province together with its representatives in the newly formed Prussian Staatsrat (Upper Chamber).

The Provincial Councils' function is to be to advise the provincial governor. They will thus be similar in this respect to the Staatsrat which advises the State Ministry. Their object is to keep the administration in touch with popular opinion.

Austrians Charge Acts of Violence To Hitler's Order

Safety Report Lists Bomb Outrages and Placing of Infernal Machines

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Efforts of the German National Socialists to direct Hitlerite activities throughout Austria are disclosed in internal and external evidence which has just become available.

The first is the receipt of an outline, published in the Berlin press, of the regrouping of the various units of Heir Adolf Hitler's Brown Shirt Army. It contains a provision for a division of the so-called Storm Troops in Austria.

The second is a report just issued by the Director of Public Safety for Eastern Austria. The report charges political outrages and acts of violence to instigation of the Hitler party.

The published account of the reorganization of the Storm Troops was in the form of an outline of the new eight groups into which the Brown Shirt Army has been divided. Seven of these groups are established for Germany itself. The eighth group is to "cover the Free State of Austria." The headquarters of the Brown Shirt Army in Austria are established at Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria—a river port on the Danube with a population of something more than 100,000. In contrast with the outline for Germany, which names individual leaders of the different Storm Troop groups, the head of the Austrian division is not named.

The Public Safety report surveys such acts as the placing of infernal machines upon railroads and bomb outrages upon water, gas and electric light plants which have been committed in that area in the last two months. The report charges that these activities bear the mark of unified direction and it adds that the instigator of the campaign is reported to have been in Germany before the violence commenced.

The report stresses that a number of the Austrian Hitlerites who are said to be responsible for offenses have fled to Germany where they enjoyed favor of the authorities. Police declare that extradition communications addressed to Berlin by the Austrian Government have remained unanswered.

In its detailed consideration of the political outrage situation, the report charges that many of the offenses have been perpetrated under National Socialist instigation by boys and girls from secondary schools as well as their teachers.

Mammoth Meeting In England Spurs Peace Movement

Future of League of Nations Eagerly Discussed by Some 500 Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. — Stout planks were added to the platform of peace here recently (July 7 to 10) a significant assembly of internationalist opinion. Prominent figures in world affairs attending this National Peace Congress surveyed the whole field of international relations at eight sessions putting forward constructive suggestions for the future of the League of Nations, Disarmament, Peace Organization and for solving European and Pacific problems.

Nearly 500 representatives of more than 120 national and local organizations filled the Masonic Hall absorbing new ideas to spread through their home areas for furthering peace propaganda and curbing excessive nationalism.

One of the most eagerly awaited sessions centered round the future of the League of Nations in view of its recent apparent failures or partial failures.

Salvation of the League lies in its becoming an international organization of coöperation for rendering humanitarian services to mankind, said Dr. Delisle Burns, lecturer in Economics at Glasgow and London Universities and author of numerous publications on international affairs.

It must put a new meaning into the word peace rather than pursue its anti-war activities.

The world is not within 200 years of an international organization of control, he said, but by bringing countries into closer contact with one another, and by finding common purposes in which they agree, it will render anti-war measures less and less necessary.

Dr. Burns contended that the League was too centralized and meetings should be held in London, Paris and other capitals where policies were really formed.

Speaking as a member of the British Labor Party and as representing a considerable section of youthful thought, Mr. Geoffry Wilson, expresident of the Oxford Union, said there was a growing mistrust in the working of the League and a feeling that it was too much influenced by powerful vested interests.

It seems, he said, a simple enough matter to the man in the street to abolish one of the greatest menaces to peace—private manufacture of arms—but little appeared to materialize in this direction. It was felt, he said, that a collection of imperialist nations was turning a blind eye to the activities of fellow imperialists.

Nicola Held Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 10 (AP)—F. F. Nicola, Pittsburgh real estate operator, was sentenced to a year and a day in a federal penitentiary by Judge F. P. Shoonmaker Aug. 8 after conviction for evading a $26,394 income tax for 1928. Sentence was suspended on condition that he pay a $2500 fine and the tax levy. Mr. Joseph A. Richardson, counsel for the convicted man, said an appeal would be taken.

Sees Yangtse River Safe for Traffic

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rear-Admiral Yancey Williams

Commanded American Patrol in Storm Area.

Yangtse Declared Free From Bandits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Conditions along the great Yangtse River, the principal trade artery of China, have improved notably during the past two years, in the opinion of Rear-Admiral Yancey Williams, who is returning to the United States after commanding the American patrol of seven gunboats during that period.

"Only those of us who travel up and down the Yangtse can appreciate the improvement," said Admiral Williams. Two years ago, Communist bandits lined the river from Hankow to Chunking, a distance of several hundred miles, firing upon Chinese and foreign ships. American gunboats, like those of Japan, Great Britain and France, engaged in frequent combats with these lawless bands, who often were deserting soldiers. For months past, as Admiral Williams pointed out, there has been little for gunboats to do. Local and national authorities have combined to decrease banditry.

Admiral Williams feels that the present National Government has firmer control of the Yangtse Valley than any previous government in modern times. Construction of highways and of flood-control dikes has helped farmers and increased their regard for the Government. It has also helped Government and local armies to break up bandit bands. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's energetic campaign against Communist armies in Hupeh also did much to restore normal conditions along the river.

Society Gets Manor Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHMAPTON, Eng.—An extensive collection of manorial records, forming part of the Montagu Manuscripts at Boughton House, Northants, has just been presented to the Northamptonshire Record Society by the Duke of Buccleuch. These manuscripts relate to the manors of Armston, Kingsthorpe, Hemington, Warkton, Luddington, and Geddington, and the Hundreds of Huxloe, Polebrooke, and Navisford, and to the Honour of Gloucester Fee. Some date as far back as the reign of Richard II.

German Attitude Toward Austria Termed Watchful

Berlin Government Reported 'Waiting Upon Events' in Vienna

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Appointment of Dr. Otto Ender to the Dollfuss Cabinet as minister without portfolio to deal with the National-Socialist movement in Austria is officially greeted in the Wilhelmstrasse as a domestic matter in which Germany has no concern.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in a recent interview is recalled as saying that Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Austrian dictator, has a difficult task before him in meeting opposition upon two fronts — from the Communists on his left and from the National-Socialists on his right. Herr Theodor Habicht, whose leadership of the National-Socialist agitation in Austria in June caused his own arrest and expulsion from that country, has of late been advising his Austrian adherents to lie low and permit the forces of Austrian political disintegration to work for themselves.

In any case, Herr Habicht is reported to have said that absorption of Austria into Germany is not only at present impossible, but that it also is unnecessary from the National-Socialist viewpoint. Political boundaries, they declare, do not prevent coöperation nor prevent each side working along similar lines within its own territory.

In these circumstances no German reaction is expected here to the steps of the Dollfuss régme to consoldate its own position through constitutional reform and at the same time to continue its activities against the National Socialists.

The attitude in Berlin toward developments in Austria has become one of "wating upon events." There is no evidence, however, that this attitude might not be altered in the face of strong measures by Austria against National-Socialists of Teutonic origin who are resident in that country.

In such a case, it is said that it might be difficult to prevent German public opinion, already greatly concerned with Austrian events, from getting out of control regardless of whether or not there might be provocation for steps that Austria would take. This possibility is enhanced by the fact that it is no easy task for a successful revolutionary leader like Herr Hitler to rein in his followers until excitement of victory has had time to subside. This does not yet appear to be the case in Germany.

Yet as long as developments in Austria continue to be only political it is expected that repercussions in the Reich will be almost entirely obliterated by happenings at home. These happenings at present chiefly concern the gigantic effort that is being made by Herr Hitler and his ministers to put Germany's 5,000,000 unemployed back to work.

In this connection the greatest satisfaction was expressed at the recent announcement of the ending of unemployment in two East Prussian districts — Pillkallen and Prussian Eylau. It is felt that what one province has been able to do in this respect can be accomplished also throughout the Reich.

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"The good old summer-time" they call it. And it is good to play all day long with sail boats and sand toys. It's good to be out in the warm sun! It's good to get thirsty!

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State of Siege Decreed in Cuba; United States Pleads for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

before under conditions just as difficult as those of today, and never has any large body of troops been required. Instead, a few marines have been sufficient to discourage continuation of revolutionary movements.

Wilson's Action Recalled

One of the most serious aspects of the situation is seen in reports received here that Great Britain and Spain have protested to Ambassador Welles against excesses committed against their nationals in Cuba. Several Spanish noncombatants have been killed by Machado forces, reports have indicated, and there has been widespread destruction of British property in the interior of the island.

In view of the fact that under the Platt amendment, Cuba is practically a United States protectorate, a situation appears to have arisen there similar to that which afforded such perplexing problems for President Wilson in connection with the 1913-14 Mexican imbroglio and which forced him to action that did harm to United States-Latin American relations.

It is just this kind of action that President Roosevelt is striving to avert.

Competent observers hold that the next few days should determine the degree of his success in these efforts.

Support by Republicans

Support by Republicans of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the President's efforts in this direction was voiced to Mr. Roosevelt by Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York, a member of the committe. Representative Fish, who was a caller at the summer White House, assured the President that his Republican colleagues were solidly back of the President's efforts to bring peace to Cuba in all ways short of the use of armed force.

After leaving the President, Representative Fish told newspaper correspondents he did not believe armed intervention would be necessary. Instead, he voiced the view that, acting under the Platt amendment, the United States could bring about the restoration of peace in Cuba by exerting economic, financial and political pressure on the Cuban Government and, should this not succeed, by withdrawing recognition from the Machado Government.

Policy of Intervention Deprecated at Washington Despite Grave Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—As further indication of the increasing intensity of the Cuban situation, the Cuban Ambassador, Señor Oscar B. Cintas, following a visit today to the Department of State, prepared to depart immediately for Havana.

It is understood that Señor Cintas will leave Washington tonight. His departure following the hurried return to Cuba by the Cuban Secretary of State, Señor Orestes Ferrara, upon his arrival in New York from London, stresses the accelerating speed of events transpiring around one man—President Machado. Señor Cintas visited President Roosevelt yesterday at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Reviewing President Roosevelt's statement to the effect that the problems of starvation and depression in Cuba are of such immediate importance that political problems should be met in the most patriotic spirit, Señor Cintas' departure holds two conjectures:

1. He is bearing a message from the American President calling for General Machado's leave of absence.

2. He is bearing a message to the Opposition calling upon it to cease political agitations and cooperate with the President in a program of economic stabilization.

Economic Reconstruction

There is a third possibility, known to few, that Señor Cintas may have been summoned by the Government and the Opposition forces to take over the Presidency, should General Machado decide to retire. It is known that he has been previously approached as to his willingness to assume the Vice-Presidency when that office had been restored under a constitutional amendment.

The Cuban Ambassador is a firm advocate of a program of economic reconstruction, before a definite political plan is outlined. He has argued from the first that if the Cuban people were given work and food, agitations against President Machado would cease and the President would be allowed to carry on until his term expired in May, 1935. This view is shared by many thoughtful Cuban citizens in Havana.

Describing the objective of Senor Cintas' coming visit in Havana as purely speculative reasoning, however, one thing is apparent: the Cuban crisis is coming to a head.

In declaring a state of siege in Cuba, President Machado took a step one degree less imposing than if he had proclaimed a state of war, it is believed here. It places the island under the control of the army and gives them the right to act as the President directs. A state of war, on the other hand, would have given the same privileges to the Cuban troops, and would have designated the strikers as belligerents rather than men upsetting the law.

Despite the seriousness of the situation no move toward intervention has been made. The United States Navy has three cruisers which could be sent to Cuban waters in an emergency. They are the speedy Indianapolis, on which the President recently made his trip from Maine, the Richmond, at the Canal Zone, and another cruiser at the Boston Navy Yard. The transport Henderson is at Norfolk, and there are two divisions of destroyers in Philadelphia and two others in the Canal Zone.

An unofficial military source estimated the number of American troops that would be required for any Cuban operation at 15,000. There are also about 1000 marines now at Quantico and about 300 or 400 at Philadelphia available for immediate service.

Intervention Move Deprecated

Official American quarters deprecated the notion of American intervention, however. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, stressed the fact that the Hyde Park interview between the Cuban Ambassador and the President had been arranged at the request of the Ambassador.

"The State Department," he said, "is in close touch with Havana and is confident that Ambassador Welles, acting as a friendly and impartial mediator, is doing his utmost in cooperation with all Cuban elements to aid in bringing about a peaceful solution. I need not repeat that we have every confidence in Mr. Welles."

This last reiteration of the Secretary's was especially significant as there had been reports emanating obviously from sources close to President Machado both in Havana and nearer Washington that President Roosevelt was not behind the efforts of Mr. Welles; that the American Ambassador was acting in a personal capacity and entirely distinct from his official status as representative of the President of the United States. A complete denial of such a situation was undoubtedly given to the representative of President Machado at Hyde Park.

The Government's appeal last night over the radio to the peoples of Latin-America was an interesting attempt to discover what reaction the southern nations were taking toward the mediation which the United States was fostering upon the Cuban people by its Ambassador. If editorials and news items appearing in the Latin-American press during the last few weeks mean anything at all, the southern republics would much prefer to see President Machado out of office.

Seek Neutral Position

The Latin-American nations, however, presumably will be most careful that nothing they say shall influence the Cuban situation one way or the other. There is too great an opportunity for the jingo southern press to light upon some incident providing the opportunity for renewed outbreaks against "Yankee imperialism." Such attacks the southern governments would prefer to have held in reserve while commercial treaties with the United States are in the making.

In other words, were the United States to intervene in Cuba, the southern press might readily turn upon the American Government as it has in the past, and, in so doing, ruin trade treaty plans that have been under way for months.

As to what President Machado finally decides to do might easily depend upon whether or not he retains the support of the Cuban army. Thus far they are loyal. It is intimated that certain high ranking officers commanding troops in the provinces will desert their charges and go over to the opposition. There is, however, no proof for such suggestions. The army and its officers have been regularly paid, and that, in itself, is a sound argument against desertion. It is intimated that high-ranking officers satisfied that President Machado will soon be driven from office will turn away from him in order that they may hold their rank under a new President. That this rumor has any foundation is any one's guess.

For the moment the only thing that the public actually knows is that the situation is the gravest Cuba has seen for many years, and that while rumors gather strength as they come north the American Ambassador, the opposition and the Government representatives continue their discussions behind closed doors.

Conferences in Havana Continue With Island Under Military Control

HAVANA, Aug. 10 (AP)—The question whether President Machado shall resign his post to bring peace to Cuba, now under a formally declared state of siege as the result of the menace of revolution, was placed today before the national executive committee of General Machado's Liberal Party.

The executive committee met to consider the formula of peace presented by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, acting as mediator in the conflict between the Machado supporters and the Opposition.

This formula entails the withdrawal of President Machado to make way for a President approved by all parties.

Differences within the parties over the mediation program widened as the Liberal Conference got under way, and it appeared possible that the old party lines would be completely obliterated.

Meanwhile, the general strike, which brought the conflict over Machado to a head, continued unbroken despite the efforts and expectations of the Government.

In Santiago the military supervisor issued an edict ordering all stores to reopen within five days. Shopkeepers disobeying, the edict said, would be considered as revolutionaries at the conclusion of the five-day period.

Military forces controlled the island under decree of President Machado, who said the general strike, paralyzing industry and trade, had given "enemies of the public peace" a chance to "create a revolutionary state in the country."

Conflicting and unyielding attitudes of numerous elements involved in the growing crisis increased the public tension. President Machado has been deaf to suggestions that he resign and that his Secretary of State, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, resign.

Mr. Welles, moved swiftly in his efforts to bring quick fruition to efforts to restore normalcy. Governmental and political leaders sought in conferences today to bring the several factions into agreement on some program of solution.

Food Supplies Nearly Exhausted

The declartion of a state of siege came as the Administration's answer to the suggestion of mediators that President Machado and Dr. Ferrara resign and permit a new Secretary of State, acceptable to all groups, to accede to the Presidency.

Grave concern was expressed for the welfare of citizens unless the strike could be brought to a quick termination. There is little bread, and the distribution of milk is being made under armed guard. Stocks of foodstuffs are being exhausted rapidly.

Since the state of war became effective at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the military has been in full control. Unrest has increased, and the attitude of the United States is being watched closely by Cubans wondering what action President Roosevelt may take. Mr. Roosevelt's desire, as expressed yesterday at Hyde Park, N. Y., is that the political difficulties be solved "at the earliest possible moment," so that economic welfare may be preserved.

Former President Delays Decision on Cuban Action

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 10 (AP)—Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former President of Cuba and a possible candidate for the office if the Machado régime falls, said he was awaiting private advices today before disclosing his future course of action relative to the island affairs.

Informed that a state of siege had been declared in Cuba, the veteran leader of the opposition to President Machado issued a written statement saying:

"I am adverse to saying or doing anything at the present time that will muddle the situation. Machado defiant is a Machado we know. I am awaiting private advices from Cuba. When I receive them I will be better able to make clear the course I intend to pursue."

Only yesterday, the exiled leader forecast a climax in the affairs of the island republic within "48 to 72 hours." He prophesied that within that time either the American Government would publicly renounce Machado, or, that not materializing, armed revolt would break out in every province in the island.

Turner Loses Trophy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The contest committee of the National Aeronautical Association yesterday sustained the decision which took from Col. Roscoe Turner the $3375 Thompson trophy of the Los Angeles Air Races on July 4.

Like Jumping in the Hay

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Skiers Can't Wait for Winter

Miss Johanna Kolstad, Woman Ski Champion of Norway, Takes a Jump From Straw Slide of 65 Feet.

Which would you rather have down your neck, snow or straw? One is cold and wet, the other tickles. But it didn't matter much to the ski enthusiasts of Brighton, Mich., who recently used tightly packed straw instead of snow on their ski slide with reported excellent results.

Rights of American Citizens Tested by Crisis in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

as if they were superior to the laws of the country in which they are living, and permit their sense of immunity to betray them into arrogant and offensive disrespect."

Equality in Protection

As international lawyers have often pointed out, the rule of national obligation is perfectly clear. In other words, each nation is bound to afford the nationals of another country the benefit of the same laws, the same administration, the same protection, and the same redress for injury it gives to its own citizens. This, of course, means the protection that a civilized country offers under an established code of living.

Concerning this protection Mr. Root emphasized that no government could guarantee all the inhabitants in its territory exemption from injury inflicted by an individual, and that no government could guarantee certain punishment of a crime, but, nevertheless, every citizen was entitled to police protection commensurate with the exigency under which he might be placed. Theoretically, that is true; but, practically, it has not always worked out in the Caribbean area where American vested interests have settled to the amount of more than $1,500,000,000.

Undoubtedly a large part of the dissatisfaction that Americans feel and express regarding their treatment in the Caribbean countries is due to their unfamiliarity with the Latin-American laws, the ways for doing business, the habits of thought and action and quite often the language of the people among whom they live. Naturally, foreigners are at a disadvantage when trying to carry on business.

Opportunity for Hearing

Part of this Mr. Root carefully explained when he said it was most desirable that Americans living in Latin-American countries should realize they are not entitled to have the laws and police regulations and methods of juridical procedure and customs of business changed to satisfy their likes, nor was it right that they should expect any other treatment than the sort accorded to the peoples of the country where they lived. Still, Mr. Root pointed out:

"No violation of law can deprive a citizen living in a foreign country of the right of protection from the government of his own country. There can be no crime which leaves a man without legal rights. One is always entitled to insist that he shall not be punished without the hearing as the universally accepted principles of justice demand."

All this does not necessarily apply to revolution or mob violence. And yet of itself, it is of supreme importance as the tendency for stable governments increases, and as the nations, especially those in the Carribean area, come to understand the United States' attitude for law and order.

However, to get back to the query of what American citizens living in Latin-American countries do when mob violence gets beyond control.

"International Law Chiefly As It Is Interpreted and Applied by The United States" has this to say:

"An aggrieved State may in fact resort to various measures short of intervention to cause the abatement of chronic conditions of disorder within the territory of a neighbor. There may be vigorous diplomatic interposition; even force may be temporarily employed without, however, any actual interference with the political independence of the State against which it is directed.

"Such methods may not, however, suffice and when they do not, intervention is to be anticipated. As a result a delinquent State is likely to be placed for the time being under the protection of that State which is being wronged, or under the protection of some other foreign power, thereby losing, during the period, the conditions and privileges of independence."

Listen now to the opinion of an eminent international jurist living in Washington, and who quotes from various rulings, handed down during the last several years. "Statements concerning the principle of nonliability," he says, "were made on July 1, 1895, by Acting United States Secretary of State Uhl, and on Aug. 30, 1895, by Acting Secretary of State Adee to the effect that American citizens voluntarily remaining in a country in a state of civil war must be held to have been willing to accept the risks as well as the advantages of domicile."

Damages by Insurgents

And this international jurist further goes on to say that the claims commission established pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, by the United States and Spain established as a fundamental that "when armed insurrection has gone beyond the control of the parent Government, the general rule is that such government is not responsible for damages done to foreigners by the insurgents." This ruling is understood to be the general opinion of all Latin-American nations.

The fundamental that foreigners are not entitled to other rights than granted by law to the nationals of the country in which the foreigners reside, and the theory of nonliability of the state in case of injuries or damages during revolutions, were adopted in a resolution approved at the First Pan-American Conference at Washington during 1890 and in a convention signed at the Second Pan-American Conference at Mexico City during 1902.

In accordance with this declaration and convention, the procedure applicable to claims arising out of damages or injuries to persons and property of foreigners by revolutions and mob violence is as follows:

1. The foreigner is entitled to the same civil rights and the same administration of law as the national.

2. The nation does not recognize that it is under any obligation or responsibility toward a foreigner other than the obligation or responsibility which the Constitution and laws establish in favor of the national.

3. The nation is not liable for damages suffered by foreigners caused by mobs, individuals and international and civic wars.

Incident in United States

To conclude and to cite one incident when violence occurred in the United States rather than Latin America the fact may be recalled that during 1851 a mob in New Orleans injured a number of Spanish subjects.

The American Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, replying to the Spanish Minister's protest, declared that Spanish subjects injured in person and property were not entitled to compensation inasmuch "as many American citizens suffered equal losses for the same cause," and that foreigners are only "entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens." Spanish citizens, he explained, came voluntarily to reside in the United States and have no complaint if protected by the same law and the same administration of that law as native-born citizens of the United States.

To a major degree these interpretations of laws should establish for American citizens the rights to which they are entitled if they seek residence in Latin America.

Hungarian Regent Visits Boy Scout Jamboree

GODOLLO, Hun., Aug. 10 (AP)—After making a formal inspection of American and other camps, Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, paid a surprise incognito visit to see the actual camp life here of the fourth World Boy Scout Jamboree. He was received by Mr. H. D. McBride, American camp chief, and the honorary patrol from each American troop.

The New England Scouts presented an engraved ax to Sir Robert Baden-Powell, chief world Scout and founder of the organization, before his departure, and middle western American Scouts gave him a medal. The jamboree began last Wednesday.

Ellis Island Director Resigns From Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Mr. Edward Corsi, commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, announced yesterday that he has sent his resignation to the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins.

At the same time he said that at midnight Aug. 7 the immigration bureau here would lose its identity as the result of its being merged, at the order of President Roosevelt, with the Bureau of Naturalization in what is to be called the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. He gave no reason for his decision.

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Clouds

ALL day long they have been quietly gathering. There was first a high film of thinnest silver against the blue, diluting it and dulling the sharp shadows of apple boughs on the clipped lawn. Insensibly this silver film thickened; there was no wind, and even the restless leaves of the poplar down the road were quiet; but little by little the gray canopy arranged itself and wimpled into looped folds of clouds above the Jaalam hills. There was about this gathering a quiet steadiness and purpose, a promise other than the transient drifting of clouds that we have watched these last few days—clouds coming up from the southwest and passing in fleets with spread galleon sails, outward bound under sealed orders to some rendezvous at sea. They sailed high above our gentle hills, above our quiet valley singing with the bob-whites' clear liquid whistle and the drowsy drone of locusts chanting their midsummer song, and we were but passing roadside scenery to them. But these, we felt, were Jaalam clouds; they meant to settle here.

And toward sundown their promise was fulfilled. A thin, steady patter began as we went down for the mail; and across Jaalam Square we saw the great tulip tree, with its strange forked leaves, with its towering height spotted with the delicate yellow of its blossoms, begin to quiver. It shook as with an inner irradiation of mirth, and against its high green tower, so lofty that the square white house beneath it seems dwarfed, the straight ruled lines of rain came down. Almost, we felt, we could trace them from their cloudy beginning to the thin, smoking pattering on the smooth, dark road; the clouds became intimate and near neighbors as we went homeward through the steady growing whisper of the rain.

Outside the dark window, now, that steady voice goes on in sweet monotony. Leaves dance as the drops strike, and the arched syringa branches bend lower; a lone and belated firefly passes, flashing his green lantern as he angles through the soft rain and is gone under the dark, gnarled apple tree; there is still no wind, but a drift of air brings in to us the scent of wet grass, and thirsty earth rejoicing; and stronger than either, the odor of the many-colored phlox new opened in the sloping garden, an odor heavy and summer-laden, like that of an old barn mow filled with golden mounds of cured hay. And beyond the dancing leaves we know that this slow rain is steadily darkening the bleached garden-soil, is filling the red blackberry thimbles and bending the heavy canes, is crisping the lettuce and ripening the early apples. And to us it is more than rain, more than the end of a slowly darkening day. It is the fulfillment of a promise.

We wonder, as we sit here and contentedly hear this soft, persistent voice of the rain, why clouds have, in our thoughts, been linked with threat and not with promise. We have come to think of dark days, of rainy days, of gathering clouds and dripping skies, as symbols of melancholy times, and yet, paradoxically, we have rejoiced in this dull weather. Eagerly we watched the first dulling of the blue; and, as the film thickened and the rain came at last, there came with it a sense of ease and relaxation. These clouds were not things of menace; they meant a refreshed green, a new springing in the garden plot. We welcomed them. But still, in our common speech, we will continue to talk of rainy days as though they were undesirable.

To me, I know, it has never seemed logical to think of clouds as menacing, and perhaps this is because of a memory of boyhood which comes back as the wet garden scents eddy through the opened window. I remember the broad salt marsh, gray-green and dappled by cloud islands, and the railroad track running string-straight through it, an easy pathway to the swimming hole on the tidal creek. And there was the cut through the hill, and the signal tower. You left the hot cindery gravel and climbed a winding stair, through the smell of oil and dark, straight rods plunging downward, and at the top you came to a square room with many windows looking up the track and down the track and over the broad green of the marsh. Here were banked switch levers, and their master, a man of power. Quiet, careful, brown-eyed, he seemed to us the embodiment of authority. From this high tower he ruled. He pulled levers, and distant signals moved obediently; shining expresses, bound for incredibly distant towns over the horizon, swirled past with a buffet of sound, a trail of dust, and the diminishing locust drone of rails. He pulled others, and the puffing switch engines crept out and were busy with nosing cars about. Between times he talked, or he read us things in his slow and thoughtful voice, breaking off to listen when the receiver on the desk woke and clicked out its messages of mystery from the outlying borders of his domain. And I remember, after one such break, his eyes going to the many windows.

And I remember, perhaps because it seemed so odd a thing in a man of high command, his speaking of the clouds. He liked to watch them, he said, as they came in low gray drifts from the hidden sea, or as they spread their white sails and passed eastward, outward bound with full freights. There was about them an infinite variety; one watched and found queer shapes, odd formations, things to touch the imagination. And he pointed out strange beasts to us, in the summer clouds drifting quietly eastward, and faces, and domed buildings, and nodded as we found more. It became a game with us, as we came again and again, with wet hair and sunburned backs. He had opened a new realm to us, for I suspect that none of us had ever really seen clouds before.

I have wondered, often, what became of that man, for one day, as we came from swimming, he was not there. I believe that he went far; I know that he left something behind him. For never since have I seen clouds without being stirred. They are so changeful, so rich in variety, these silent passers above our quiet fields and hills! How can there be monotony when full half our prospect changes from hour to hour, and when the half below is now gleaming and bright in full sunshine, now misty and gray under shadow? From the low ridge beyond our apple trees the view is, in one sense, unchanging; there is Jaalam Town, with roofs showing its summer cloak of elm and maple tops; the three spires stand up sharply against the rich green of the ridge; and beyond there is a glimpse of higher Apunack, the green gore of a pasture running up its flank. All this has been unchanged since this low swell of ours was cleared of pine and chestnut, two centuries ago. And yet this view changes and is renewed from day to day, from hour to hour. Thunderheads roll up beyond Apunack, build up their peaks and canyons, their turrets and pinnacles; and their rose and white cliffs tumble and slide, dissolve and re-form as they swing north or south. Sometimes the sky above our Jaalam hills is a map, now showing scattered cloud islands amid which you may voyage to strange adventurings, now drawing for us undiscovered continents of broken lands, set with blue lakes, threaded with the shining rifts of great rivers. It is now iridescent with scattered clouds drifting under the high and silent moon, now ruled in straight lines like plowed furrows, now spotted with wispy mares' tales, quirked as though the artist had cleaned his brush against the blue canvas. And often, while we in Jaalam are tucked under a coverlet of warm gray, we see to north or south a great shallow arch of blue, reaching in unbroken sweep from hill to wooded hill, like the mouth of some stupendous cavern. We think, then, how favored we are, and go about our tasks in comfort, while those beyond the arch toil in blazing sunshine.

And we think, now and then, how monotonous would be a Jaalam forever steeped in changeless sunshine. There would be no cloud pageant, no ceaseless change revealing the endless aspects of the unchanging; our hills would be forever green, and not plum-colored under massed clouds, silvered in swimming vapor, withdrawn and mysterious as the gray Atlantic sends his swift squadrons scouring inland, their wet hooves brushing our low hill tops. And there would be, too, no new and refreshed morning world, with the long garden path silver-bright with gleaming drops, the good black earth moist and steaming, and a fat and jovial robin, who has been up all night enjoying the rain, making a golden fountain of the bird bath atop the granite post. We take this, and we know it good. But we take the clouds and the rain as well, and know them good. For there are, you see, no dull days, no dark days. There are only days of promise and of fulfillment.

DANIEL CHASE.

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Old Rajputana

Nowhere in India, perhaps, can one get a truer idea of life as it was before the advent of modern western influence than in some of the small and so-called "backward" states of Rajputana. A few of these states are still almost untouched by commercial development, though it is true that in all the capital towns one can be fairly sure of finding the popular motorbus and other stray signs of coming contact with the modern world. Through most of these states, moreover, there are now practicable motor roads (provided one does not use them in the monsoon season, when the low Irish bridges cannot always cope with the sudden floods which sweep down the dry river beds). A leisurely tour through them is full of interest, and brings a profound conviction of the happy and satisfying life of the majority of these simple agricultural people, untouched as yet by political aspirations, and unworried by the modern democratic problems of rights and privileges. Given a reasonable government, free from unjust taxation and exactions—such as most of the states, with a few notorious exceptions, now provide—the people do not want a voice in it themselves, but are happy and contented to live on the land as their ancestors did before them.

The startling contrasts in the physical features of the country have a strange charm. The character of the landscape changes abruptly, according to the location of wells and rivers; passing suddenly from a dried and barren expanse of scrubby bushes and the burnt sienna color of tall jungle grasses, to the deep green of grain crops, and the huge bunchy contours of the mango and banyan trees growing beside the wells. Edging this sea of green is a fringe of white foam where the poppies are in bloom, and scattered fields full of glowing colors—delicate rose, maroon, and mauve. The country is splashed with lakes, and sometimes from the road one catches a glimpse of the brilliant blue waters; while perched on the little rocky hills above them rise the large, old semifortified houses of local *thakurs*, or landed proprietors, telling of the lawless days, now past, when bands of roving men pillaged the countryside and every vantage point was utilized and defended.

In the midst of the flourishing oases of cultivation, the little villages appear, mud huts roofed with thatch or crude earthenware tiles, huddling close together in a neighborly way. Most of the inhabitants, both men and women, work in the fields all day or carry on simple crafts, such as pot making, wheel making, skinning and tanning; for, with the exception of such small and cheap conveniences as matches, hurricane lamps, kerosene oil, all of which are sold in the shop of the local moneylender, or *bania*, the villages are almost entirely self-contained.

The women of each family do their own grain winnowing and grinding by unchanged, primitive methods, for there is no need to speed up the process. Time is an unheeded factor in village India, and tomorrow has much the same meaning as next week or even next month. Inside the huts light is provided by hurricane lamps, or more often by wicks stuck in tiny earthenware saucers of oil; little, however, is needed, for the villagers go early to sleep and are up early in the fields, while in hot weather they sleep outside in the open air on native-made string beds.

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"On Stony Ground": From the Painting by Nils Kreuger in the Thiel Art Gallery, Stockholm

Prodigies of the Coaching Days

Down the old roads rattled the coach, bringing stir and excitement to town and village, activity and business to the inns, and keeping employed a host of drivers, ostlers, and hangers-on. There was much rivalry between these "flying" wonders annihilating the distance between London and Manchester in an incredibly short space of time.

Little more than a century and a half ago the first announcement was made that the "flying coach" would complete the journey from London to Manchester in just over a hundred hours. This was regarded as a great achievement. "However incredible it may appear," ran the public announcement, "this coach will actually . . . arrive in London in four and a half days after leaving Manchester." In 1760 the journey was accomplished in three days, and in 1772 a "flying machine" went along the roads three times a week and annihilated the distance in two days. A "diligence" in 1773 left Manchester at six in the morning; the passengers breakfasted at Irlam, dined at Warrington, drank tea at Prescot, and dropped comfortably into Liverpool at nightfall. Such were the prodigies of the coaching days of our grandfathers.

Drivers and guards became men of note, and it is to be feared that their pride and flashiness did not make for popularity. The glitter and charm and jollity of the road in the vaunted good old times are mainly observed through the tinted glasses of romance; but even Dickens on his Lancashire journeys found nothing cheerful to describe.

De Quincey, of course, saw the mystical side of his ride by mail, "running at the least twelve miles an hour" on one August night of "peculiar solemnity and peace." He was nearing the sea, and the moonlight was blending with the first lights of dawn. "Except the feet of our horses," he wrote, "which running on a sandy margin of the road, made but little disturbance, there was no sound abroad. In the clouds and on the earth prevailed the same majestic peace. . . ."

When so much has been said of the drab and harsh ways that early travellers trod it is happy to turn to the pages of a later diary and learn of welcome changes in other times. George Milner, author of that delightful volume, *Country Pleasures*, was one of a band of genuine tramps. He wandered along the old roads in search of dell, glen, and clough; he made his way over moor and moss; and he found beauty. Along the high road which runs through Rochdale to Blackley he came to the green hollow with its brawling stream where, he said, he had first learned to feel reverence and love for all the changing aspects of nature. "We came here," he wrote, "for our sunsets and sunrisings—nowhere could they be better seen—and not unfrequently, for the sake of snatching a fearful pleasure, we ventured into the haunted recesses of the Clough at midnight. In spring the banks were then covered with the anemone, the hyacinth, and the stellaria; in summer, when the ground was thick with ferns, the honeysuckle went gadding about among the wild roses; in the autumn we gathered blackberries; and in winter, when the old-fashioned weather was on, and the brook could be heard tinkling under the ice, the snow-pictures were finer here than anywhere else."—J. CUNNING WALTERS, in "Lancashire Ways." (London: Methuen.)

NILS KREUGER was born in the city of Kalmar, on the east coast of Sweden. He first studied painting under his compatriot, the Swedish painter, Edvard Perseus. When he was twenty-three, he went to Paris and studied there for two periods which covered in all about eight years. The summer months he usually spent on the island of Öland, close to his native city, and many of his paintings are scenes from this island.

Nils Kreuger's name, however, is most closely connected with the town of Varberg, on the west coast, which he might be said to have discovered. Having persuaded two other Swedish painters to come to Varberg together, they founded the so-called "Varberg school," which marked the starting point of Swedish Impressionism. In 1896 Kreuger moved to Stockholm, where he passed away three years ago.

"On Stony Ground" is a typical Kreuger painting. During the years the artist lived at Varberg, his style of painting was marked by clear, strong color, extremely decorative in effect. He also created, as a specialty of his own, small colored black ink drawings done in a curious manner with dots and short lines, which can also be seen in his picture, "On Stony Ground." So realistic is this picture that it seems as if one could hear the white horse splashing in the shallow water. In the immediate foreground the water is of a greenish color, but as it recedes it gets darker and darker until it becomes a deep bright blue on the horizon against which the white horse stands out strongly. The only other color in the picture is the reddish brown of two cows which are seen behind the horse, farther out in the water. The picture, painted on Öland in 1905, now hangs in the Thiel Art Gallery in Stockholm, where the artist is well represented by several other paintings.

Nils Kreuger was one of the founders of the League of Artists in which he took an active part. This association was formed in opposition to the Academy, following the refusal of that body to make certain reforms demanded by a group of artists. The League of Artists arrange their own exhibitions, and in 1891 founded an art school. Kreuger was one of the teachers here, having been on the board of the league for many years.

Once More The Gulls

Once more the gulls. Now from the windy reaches,
White-plumaged toward the sea from the silver beaches,
Skiffs in the wind they flutter and depart,
The music of their wings falls on the heart.
Buoyant they go, we, but a breath from shore,
Drowse in the wind and lean upon the oar.
But though our passage through the blue is slow
We gather golden glamour as we go.
Bending, we cup the wave against the hand,
We catch the crystal sparkle of the sand
Along the reefs where, like a waterfall,
The tide slips for its silver interval.
Yet by the gulls we know that once again
Safe-tenanted we dwell with fern and glen,
Are one with flowers and with beauty grown
From root and leaf and delicately known.

HAROLD VINAL.

Gode gjerninger

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVIS vår religion ikke eier tilstrekkelig livskraft til å løfte vårt liv op til et plan som svarer til den åndelige høide denne religion sier sig å representere, står den i fare for å bli funnet for lett når den veies av guddommelig Kjærlighet, den sanne religions Prinsipp.

Et liv i gjerninger, basert på sunde teorier og rikt på fruktbringende virksomhet, skjenker apostelen Jakobs ord autoritet: "Vis mig din tro uten gjerninger, og jeg vil vise dig min tro av mine gjerninger!" Denne Kristi Jesu tjener var på det rene med at stadige bevis var nødvendige som støtte for en virksom forkynnelse av evangeliet om frelse fra materialismens livløse trosbekjennelse.

Mary Baker Eddy sier i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 201): "Den beste preken som nogensinne er holdt, er Sannhet utøvet og demonstrert ved tilintetgjørelse av synd, sykdom og død." Hun kunde fortelle om år som i fullt mål var blitt utnyttet i lydighet mot Frelserens formaning om å forkynne evangeliet om den sanne tilværelse for hungrende hjerter. Hennes lyttende øre hadde villig opfanget Veiviserens stemme, som den lød ned gjennem de mellemliggende århundrer og bød henne gjengi mental og legemlig sundhet til dem som syknet hen i uvitenhet om menneskets arv, åndelig fullkommenhet.

Christian Science tilfredsstiller menneskehetens himmelbårne higen efter det gode. I dette øiemed lærer den menneskene hvorledes de skal kunne løfte sin tenkning fra en materiell opfatning av tilværelsen op til det åndelig virkelige, hvor det erkjennes at Gud, And, er den eneste skaper, og hvor materien og alt den bringer med sig, mislykkede bestrebelser, strid, synd, sykdom og død, er ukjente.

Guds uendelighet omfatter allvirksomhet. Dette kaster lys over Mesterens utsagn at han ikke kunde gjøre noget av sig selv, og at det var Faderen som gjorde gjerningene. Det må visselig ha vært på grunn av disse gjerningers guddommelige naturlighet at kristendommens Grunnlegger lærte sine efterfølgere hvorledes de skulde anvende sannheten i sin utøvelse, og forutsa en endog ennu høiere forståelse og en videregående og mere almen nyttiggjørelse av den Sannhetens lov som hans vidunderlige gjerninger var grunnet på. Det er Christian Science hellige hensikt å forklare den guddommelige fremgangsmåte for anvendelsen av denne lov i den menneskelige erfaring. I lys av dette ses det at det er likeså naturlig og frydefullt for menneskene å gjøre godt som det er for de bevingede sangere i skog og mark å gi sine muntre toner fritt løp.

I Christian Science erkjennes det at likegyldighet, dovenskap og sendrektighet er negative egenskaper som ikke er guddommelig forordnet og derfor ikke har nogen plass i det virkelige menneske. Faderens elskede sønn må nødvendigvis være utrustet med sådanne evner som tilkjennegir hans himmelske avstamning. En av disse egenskaper er den uophørlige gjenspeiling av det guddommelige Sinns uendelige virksomhet. "Vit da at du eier uinnskrenket makt til å tenke og handle rett, og at intet kan frata dig denne arv og overtrede Kjærlighetens bud," er Mrs. Eddys vekkende ord på side 3 i *Pulpit and Press*.

Bønn er det middel gjennem hvilket det menneskelige kan nyttiggjøre sig det guddommelige. Ifølge Christian Science er bønn rett ønske. Bare renhet i higen og opriktighet i uselvisk åndelig hensikt kan uttrykke den sanne bønns ånd. Det er vårt eget daglige liv som gir uttrykk for endog de uuttalte ønsker vi har næret. Det er de gjerninger våre innerste ønsker gir sig utslag i, som ufeilbarlig tilkjennegir disse ønskers natur. Dette viser i hvilket nært forhold bønn og gjerninger står til hverandre. I en eller annen form spiller de ønsker vi nærer, en fremtredende rolle ved utformingen av vårt liv, som jo gir uttrykk for vår tenkning. Det er blitt sagt at "vi lever i gjerninger, ikke i år". Hvor nødvendig er det derfor ikke at vi renser vår tenkning, at vi stadig og konsekvent streber efter å gjøre det som er godt, at vi kommer nærmere menneskets guddommelige natur!

Uvurderlige velsignelser, som er like for hånden og frie for alle, skjenkes av guddommelig Kjærlighet i og med Christian Science. Denne tilbyder hele menneskeheten åndelig forståelse, den forståelse som utdriver falske ønsker, beriktiger feilaktige begreper om substans, ophever sykdommens og syndens såkalte lover og fjerner materialitetens utallige snarer og engstelser. Likesom hver enkelt kan lære å nære det rette ønske, kan hver enkelt også erfare den lykksalighet som følger med å være frisk og gjøre det gode. I *Science and Health* (s. 4)) gir Mrs. Eddy uttrykk for et ønske når hun skriver: "Hvad vi mest trenger er den bønn som utgår fra et brennende ønske om vekst i nåde, uttrykt i tålmodighet, saktmodighet, kjærlighet og gode gjerninger."

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Africanders

Gauntly waving their withered fronds to the kiss of the gentle breeze
That whispers over the granite waste and wanders down to the trees;
Calmly ignoring the emerald plains, and the rivers far below,
Drawing their life from the lichened stone, the africanders grow.

Theirs is no wealth of gorgeous bloom or scents that fill the vale,
No children gather garlands there, no bees or birds regale;
But (with long spaces in between), shyly, and half-afraid,
They crown themselves with the sweetest flow'rs that ever Nature made. . . .

—KINGSLEY FAIRBRIDGE, in "Veld Verse." (London: Oxford University Press.)

Good Deeds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNLESS one's religion possesses the necessary vitality to lift one's living to a level of conduct in keeping with the spiritual height which it bespeaks for itself, it stands in danger of being found wanting in the balance with divine Love, the Principle of true religion. A life of accomplishment, based on soundness of theory as well as in the fruitfulness of practice, gives authority to the words of the Apostle James, "Shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works." This servant of Christ Jesus was aware that constant proofs were required to support his effective preaching of the gospel of salvation from the lifeless creed of materialism.

Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201), "The best sermon ever preached is Truth practised and demonstrated by the destruction of sin, sickness, and death." She could record years utilized to the full in obedience to the Saviour's admonition to preach the gospel of true being to hungering hearts. Her listening ear had readily caught the Way-shower's voice, ringing down the intervening centuries, which bade her restore to mental and physical health those languishing in ignorance of man's inheritance of spiritual perfection.

Christian Science satisfies mankind's heaven-born yearning for good. To this end it teaches men how they may raise their thinking above a material sense of existence to the spiritually real, where God, Spirit, is recognized as sole creator, and matter and its train of failure, strife, sin, disease, and death, are unknown.

God's infinitude includes omniaction. This throws light on the Master's saying that he could do nothing of himself, and that the Father did the works. Surely it must have been because of the divine naturalness of these works that the Founder of Christianity instructed his followers how to apply the truth in their practice, and foretold an even higher understanding and a greater and more general utilization of the law of Truth on which his wondrous deeds were based. It is the sacred purpose of Christian Science to explain the divine method of applying this law in human experience. In this light it is seen to be as natural and as joyous for men to do good as it is for the winged singers in meadow and woodland to pour forth their gladsome strains of melody.

In Christian Science, indifference, slothfulness, and procrastination are perceived to be negative qualities, which, not being divinely provided for, have no place in the real man. The beloved son of the Father must needs be endowed with such faculties as manifest his heavenly lineage. One of these faculties is the ceaseless reflection of divine Mind's infinite action. "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love," are Mrs. Eddy's rousing words on page 3 of "Pulpit and Press."

Prayer is the means through which the human can avail itself of the divine. According to Christian Science, prayer is right desire. Only purity of aspiration and earnestness of unselfed spiritual purpose can express the spirit of true prayer. It is one's own daily life that articulates even the unspoken desires that have been entertained. It is the resultant deeds that infallibly indicate one's inmost desires. Thus is seen the close relation between prayer and deeds. In some form or other the desires which we foster have a predominant share in shaping our lives, which manifest our thinking. It has been said that "we live in deeds, not years." How great, then, is the need for purifying our thinking; for striving constantly and consistently to do that which is good; for getting nearer to man's divine nature!

Immeasurable blessings, close at hand and free to all, are bestowed by divine Love in the gift of Christian Science. It holds out to all mankind its offer of spiritual understanding, that understanding which casts out false desires, corrects wrong concepts of substance, nullifies the so-called laws of sickness and sin, and removes the numerous snares and fears of materiality. As each one may learn to entertain right desire, each one may likewise experience the blessedness of being well and doing well. In Science and Health (p. 4) Mrs. Eddy gives utterance to a universal desideratum when she writes, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Essay-Writing

As every scheme of life, so every form of writing, has its advantages and inconveniences, though not mingled in the same proportions. The writer of essays escapes many embarrassments to which a large work would have exposed him; he seldom harasses his reason with long trains of consequences, dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes, or burdens his memory with great accumulations of preparatory knowledge. A careless glance upon a favorite author, or transient survey of the varieties of life is sufficient to supply the first hint or seminal idea, which, enlarged by the gradual accretion of matter stored in the mind, is by the warmth of fancy, easily expanded into flowers, and sometimes ripened into fruit. . . .

It is indeed true, that there is seldom any necessity of looking far, or inquiring long, for a proper subject. Every diversity of art or nature, every public blessing or calamity, every domestic pain or gratification, every sally of caprice, blunder of absurdity, or stratagem of affectation, may supply matter to him whose only rule is to avoid uniformity. But it often happens, that the judgment is distracted with design to another, and the hours pass imperceptibly away till the composition can be no longer delayed, and necessity enforces the use of those thoughts which then happen to be at hand. The mind, rejoicing at deliverance on any terms from perplexity and suspense, applies herself vigorously to the work before her, collects embellishments and illustrations, and sometimes finishes, with great elegance and happiness, what in a state of ease and leisure she never had begun. — SAMUEL JOHNSON, in "The Rambler."

Truant

Oh, long agone, and long agone,
This town where I do work
Was grass and trees, with a madcap breeze,
And Little Things a-lurk;
And the rain fell down on greenness
Instead of on bricks and tiles,
And the birds sang high to a smokeless sky,
And the brown hare loped for miles.

Now here I sit, and here I sit,
Working with ink and pen;
But from grays and blacks of roofs and stacks
My fancy rides to Then,
Astride on a willing pencil
(Like a witch on broomstick fleet)
To the days unseen, when the town was green,
And the rabbits owned the street!

JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slide Off Fast After Early Show of Strength

Gains Changed Into Losses, With Leaders Dropping a Point or More

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Early bullish fervor in the stock market cooled in late dealings today, and advances of fractions to around 3 points were converted into similar losses.

Case dropped 2 points, while issues off around a point or so included Consolidated Gas, General Motors, U. S. Steel, National Distillers, American Telephone, Cerro de Pasco and Allied Chemical.

Du Pont, Deere and American Commercial Alcohol canceled most of their early 2 to 3-point gains.

Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Trading was quite brisk in the morning, but the volume tended to dwindle as prices began to slip. Profit-taking was fairly well absorbed.

The slow-down followed publication of the U. S. Steel Corporation's backlog which disclosed a July recession a trifle larger than expected.

Grains again advanced both in Chicago and Winnipeg, and cotton was fairly steady. The dollar eased a bit in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds were moderately irregular.

The decrease of 86,546 tons in U. S. Steel's unfilled orders was attributed in some quarters to pressing shipments to consumers during the month rather than to a falling off of business. In the week ended yesterday bank clearings also showed a decline, with the total at the lowest since the middle of May.

Refunding Problems

Banking circles, while still having their fingers crossed in the matter of inflationary possibilities, understand that the recent Hyde Park conferences were largerly concerned with refunding problems which are now confronting the Administration.

The recent success of the Government's first long-term bond issues since 1931, bankers believe, may result in the fall in an effort of the Treasury to convert the Liberty Fourth 4¼ bond issue of which more than $6,000,000,000 is now outstanding. Under a patriotic plea, it is thought, the holders of this Liberty loan might agree to substitute their securities for a new offering bearing interest of around 3 or 3¼ per cent.

It is pointed out that England has had little difficulty in her various conversion projects, and has been enabled to save huge amounts in these deals. The Liberty Fourth 4¼ issue is callable on any interest date. The next interest payment comes on Oct. 15. If the conversion is not announced at that time, the Treasury would have to wait another six months to call the issue.

As an aid, not only to a conversion scheme but to industrial progress generally, easy money conditions are being viewed quite cheerfully in the financial district. Time money rates recently have worked slightly lower. The seasonal expectation, however, is that rates may begin to harden by Labor Day.

Rail Bonds Active

Rail bonds of secondary rating and semispeculative issues of other groups continued to draw good trading support today. The previous day's gains were extended moderately in many cases. Prime loans were steady under fair demand.

Carrier loans making good progress embraced substantially the same group which led the movement during the past two sessions. Included were Allaghany Corporation issues, and some of the Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, Southern Railway, and Chicago & North Western. Rail bonds of high investment rating like Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Santa Fe 4s found buyers at slightly higher levels.

In industrial and utility groups the tone was a little hesitant although plus signs marked the majority of price changes. There was a fair demand for Armour & Co. 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Shell Union Oil 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, International Telephone convertible 4½s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Parts of the foreign list reflected a quiet demand, affecting some obligations of France, Brazil, Argentina, Japan and Poland, which rose fractions to a point.

U. S. Governments supplied comparatively little action and continued firm within narrow price changes.

Dividend Declarations

Crown Willamette Company declared a dividend of $1 a share on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 13, 1933. The payment of this dividend will leave in arrears dividends aggregating $7.50 a share on the first preferred stock, on which dividends are cumulative.

Eastman Kodak Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 8.

United States Gypsum Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cord Corporation declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1. It paid 10 cents March 15.

The board of directors of Atlas Corporation has declared the sixtieth regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the $3 preference stock, series A, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 19, 1933.

Reliance International Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents on the $3 cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Pepperell Manufacturing Co. resumed dividends with a declaration of $2.20 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 8. Less the 5 per cent federal tax, the net amount to the stockholder is $2.04, and inasmuch as dividends in the future will be considered semi-annually, the stock is in effect on a 4 per annual basis.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Union Pacific Railway Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Loew's, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Loew's, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 10	Last Aug. 9
13¾	3		Adams Express	4500	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
71	39	3	Adams Exp pf	20	66½	66½	66½	
21½	7		Adams Millis	800	17¾	17¼	17½	18½
13½	5¾		Addressograph	3100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
2¾	1¼		Advance Rumely	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11⅛	3¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	8	7¾	7¾	
163¼	67½	3	Air Reduction	3100	93¾	89¼	90¾	91¾
4	1		Airway Elec App	300	3	2¾	2¾	3
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	27	25¾	26¼	26¾
6½	1¾		Allaghany Corp	14900	5¼	4¾	5	5⅛
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	2200	17⅞	16¾	16¾	18¾
32	2¼		Allaghany pf xw	100	16	15¾	15¾	16¾
21	2¼		Allaghy pf ww xx	100	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15¾
28	8		Allaghany Steel	1100	22	21¾	21¾	22
139	70¾	6	Allied Chem	6900	127¼	123½	123½	127
46¾	6		Allis Chalmers	8500	20	18½	19¾	19¾
5¾	¾		Amal Leather	200	1	1	1	
41⅛	18½	3	Amerada	1000	37½	33¾	33¾	33¾
40	5		Amal Leather pf	1000	32	32	32	
79	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	800	23¼	23¼	23¼	26¼
42⅜	14	.60	Am Bank Note pf	100	40	40	40	
100	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	900	32	32	32	32½
97½	43¼	4	Am Can	6500	89¼	83	85½	89
34	113	7	Am Can pf	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	
39¾	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	3100	30	28¼	28¾	29
50¾	15		Am Car & F pf	400	48¾	47	47	48
89¾	13		Am Com Alcohol	29800	68¾	53½	55	63¾
8	1		Am Encaustic T	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
19¾	3¾		Am & For Pow	7500	13¾	12	12¾	12¾
15¾	6¼		Am & For Pow 6	1100	21	21	21	20¾
37¼	6¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	500	16¾	16½	16½	15¾
21¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	2100	18½	15¾	16¼	15
18	2½		Am Hide & L	800	13	12	12	10¾
52½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	1000	47¾	45	45	43¼
17½	3¾		Am Ice	6900	13¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
16¾	4¼		Am International	6100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
3¼	¾		Am La France	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9½	1¾		Am La Fr pf	30	5	5	5	5
39¼	15¾		Am Locomotive	1200	23¾	21¾	22¾	27¼
83	19¾		Am Loco pf	200	91	91	91	91
6	1		Am Mach & Met	100	5	4	4	4
33¾	3¾		Am Metal	3000	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
8	1		Am Power & Lt	8300	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	25	23¾	23¾	23¾
19	4¾		Am Rad & Stan	13500	7¾	7	7¾	8
31½	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	38500	24½	22	23¼	23¾
47¾	30½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	38	38	38	
7¾	¾		Am Seating	100	4½	4½	4½	
42	7		Am Ship & Com	800	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	27	27	27	26½
42½	18¾		Am Smelt & Ref	9400	36¾	33¾	34¾	35¾
85	31		Am Smelt & R pf	200	78	78	78	78
85	37¾	3	Am Steel Fdries	1900	21	21	21	20¾
47¾	30	2½†	Am Steel F pf	10	75	75	75	
74	21½	2	Am Stores	800	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1400	63	61¾	61¾	61¾
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	14800	138¾	135	137	137
25	5		Am Type Fndrs	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
37¾	10		Am Type F pf	40	29	29	29	
43¼	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	3600	31	29¾	30	29¾
35¾	9½		Am WW&E ot	1200	25½	24¾	25¼	24¾
17	3¾		Am Woolen	1200	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
61¾	23¾		Am Woolen pf	4800	55	55	55	53¾
10½	3¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22¾	5		Anaconda Cop	14500	18¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	6300	27¾	26¼	27	27¾
39¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2900	27¾	26¾	27¾	27½
83	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	86½	86	86	
7¾	1¾		Armour Ill A	9400	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
8	1¾		Armour Ill B	8100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
83	7		Armour Ill pf	1800	72	69¾	71¾	68¾
7	1½		Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	5
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	400	15¾	13¾	14¾	15¾
33½	8¾		Asso Oil	30	33	33	33	
80¼	34½		Atchison T&SF	4900	62¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	300	67	66½	66½	66½
59	16¼		Atl Coast Line	100	46	45	45	45¼
31½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	6800	25¾	24	25	25¼
21½	9		Atlas Powder	100	29	29	29	29¼
10½	1½	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	78¾	78¾	78¾	79
10½	1¼		Atlas Tack	2900	14	13¾	14	13¾
84½	31¾	2	Auburn Auto	11500	63	58½	58½	61¾
9¾	¾		Austin Nichols	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
32	12	1	Austin Nichols A	10	35	35	35	
16¾	5½		Aviation Corp Del	38900	12¾	11¼	11¾	12

—B—

17¾	3½		Baldwin Loco	18300	12¾	11⅞	12½	12¾
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	19400	23¾	22¼	22¾	23¾
40	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	3100	32½	30¾	31¾	31¾
20	7	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	34½	34½	34½	33
100¾	69¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103	103	103	
7½	¾		Barker Bros	800	5¾	4½	4¾	4¾
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	200	19	18½	18½	18½
11	3		Barnsdall A	13300	8½	8	8	8½
27	7		eBastian Cream	200	19½	19¼	19¼	19
13½	3½		Belding Hem	2600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
91½	62¼	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	88¼	89¼	89¼	
14¼	14½		Beneficial Ind L	5200	14¾	14	14¾	
21¼	8¾		Dendix Aviation	4500	17½	16½	16¾	17
49¾	10¼		Best & Co	500	28¼	27½	27½	26¾
82	35¼		Bethlehem Steel	19400	42¾	40	40¼	42¼
29½	6½		Beth Steel pf	800	69½	67¾	67¾	68½
10¼	3½		Bigelow Sanford	10	21½	21½	21½	
13¾	2¾		Blaw Knox	1100	15¾	15	15	15¼
37¾	18	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	4900	44	42	42	43
21¾	5½		Borden	4200	33	32½	32¾	32¼
4½	¾		Borg Warner	3800	17½	16¼	16¼	16¾
14¾	2¾		Botany Mills A pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
41½	21¾		Briggs Mfg	5900	11	10¼	10¾	10¾
82½	64	P	Brooklyn Man T	6900	34	33	33	34½
68½	43½	5	Brooklyn M T pf	100	81	81	81	80
18½	1¾		Brooklyn Un Gas	400	80	80	80	80
4¼	½		Brunswick Balke	400	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
12¾	2		Bruns Terminal	300	2	2	2	2
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
19¾	2¾		Bucyrus E pf	50	65	60	60	59
9¼	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
35	3		Budd Mfg	1600	7½	6¾	7	7
5¾	1		Budd Mfg pf	30	29	29	29	
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	700	4¼	4	4¼	3½
20¾	6¼	.40	Bullard	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	1		Burroughs Add	6600	17¾	16¾	16½	16½
4¼	½		Bush Terminal	400	4	4	4	
12¾	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
2¾	1		Butte & Superior	100	2	2	2	1¾
7½	1¼		Butterick	1800	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
43¼	8½		Byers	4900	33¾	31¾	32	32½

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	800	30	28	29¼	27¾
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
99	2		Calumet & Hecla	700	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
41¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	15400	32½	30¼	31	31⅝
20½	7½		Canadian Pacific	6300	16¾	16	16⅜	16⅜
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	29	29	29	
12½	4½		Capital Admin	100	9	9	9	
103¾	30½		Case Thresh	14300	70	69¾	72½	73½
23¾	8½		Caterpillar Trac	4900	22¾	22	22	22¼
58¾	4½		Celanese Corp	41500	42¾	39	40	41¾
5¾	½		Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	
13½	1½		Celotex Co pf	70	11	10	10	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	800	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
11¾	2		Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	8
42½	5¼		Cerro de Pasco	9200	35	32½	32½	34
7¾	1		Certain-Teed	500	5	5	5	5½
30½	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	3400	16¾	14½	16½	13½
52½	14½	2	Chesapeake Corp	8700	49¾	48	48¾	48¾
68	34¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	35700	48¾	44¾	46	48¾
8	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	4¾	4½	4½	4
8½	1½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	5	5	5	5
7¾	1¾	2.6	Chi & Gt West	300	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14½	2¾		Chi & Gt W pf	1800	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¾
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	4800	9¾	8½	9¼	9¾
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St p pf	17800	15¾	14½	14½	15¾
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	7400	12¾	11	11¾	11¾
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	300	24	22	24	21¾
12¾	3½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	11¾	11	11	11
25½	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	200	19¾	19	19¾	19½
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	7¾	7	7	7¾
3¾	1¼		Chi RI&P 6%	300	10½	10½	10½	10
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	400	12¾	11½	11½	11¾
34	9	1	Chickasha Cot O	1800	26	24¼	24½	24¾
10¼	2		Childs Company	100	7	7	7	7¼
39¾	7¾		Chrysler	5000	39¾	37½	38½	39
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	97200	30½	20	20	20
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	70	70	70	70
3¼	¼		City Stores	1400	2	2	2	2
2¾	¾		City Stores vtc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	29¾	29¼	29¼	
22¾	7		Colgate-Palm-P	1700	18	17	17½	18½
21	3		Collins & Aikman	5900	18½	17	17	17¾
80	63¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	76½	76½	76½	
17¾	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
28½	9	.80a	Colo & Southern	20	41	41	41	40
83	59	6	Columbia Gas	13900	31½	30	30¼	30¾
24½	6¾		Columbia G pf A	200	75¾	75	75	74
71½	23¼	2	Columbia Pic vtc	400	23¾	22½	22½	22
15½	4		Columbian Carb	4500	61	58	59	58
24¾	18½	1.50	Comm Credit	1800	23¾	22¾	23	22
24¾	18½	22	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	23½	22½	23½	
13	2		Com Ch 8% pf B	10	24	24	24	23
97½	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	6500	35½	34¾	34¾	35¼
57¼	9	.80	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91¾	91	91¾	
6½	1¾		Comm Solvents	151300	34¾	35¼	36¼	37¾
60½	21	6	Comwith & So	12400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
37¾	7¾	.60	Comwith &S 6pf	200	23	23	23	23
14¾	5¾		Congoleum Nairn	4400	22¾	21¼	21½	22¾
64¼	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	100	10¾	10¼	10¼	
99	83	8	Consol Gas	18700	52	50¾	50¾	52
5½	2¼		Consol Gas pf	200	93	93	93	93
5¾	1		Consol Laundries	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15¾	5		Consol Oil	35000	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
10¾	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
4¾	1½		Coonsol Textile	2100	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
10¼	1½		Container A	200	7½	7	7	7
4½	¾		Container B	200	7½	7	7	7
18¾	3		Cont Baking A	1200	12½	12	12	13¼
3½	½		Cont Baking B	700	3¼	2¾	3¼	3¼
60	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	60	60	60
65¾	35½	3	Cont Can	1900	62¾	61	61½	61
17½	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	1100	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	30½	30	30	30
4	1		Cont Motors	3300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
19¼	4¾		Cont Oil	13200	15½	14¼	14¾	15¼
85½	40¾	3	Corn Products	8400	64½	61½	62¾	63¾
8	3¾		Coty	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
39¾	32	21	Cream of Wheat	3100	32	30¾	31¾	31½
14¾	3½		Crosley Radio	300	10½	10	10½	
38½	14¼		Crown Cork & S	3200	40½	37¾	37¾	40½
93	34½	3.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36¾	34¾	34¾	
1¾	1		Crown Zellerbach	3200	6¾	6	6	6
37½	9		Crucible Steel	700	31	30½	30¼	30¾
4¾	¾		Cuba Cane	1400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
11½	1¾		Cuban Am Sug	3100	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
88	10		Cuban Am S pf	20	44	44	44	
59½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1400	53	51	51	52
29¼	6¾		Curtis Publishing	300	23½	21	21	22
95	30		Curtis Publ pf	400	81½	80½	81½	80
4¾	1¼		Curtiss-Wright	15400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	3		Curtiss-Wright A	4300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
31	4½		Cutler Hammer	200	18	17½	17½	17

—D—

8¾	1½		Davega St	500	3	3	3	3
18¾	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	1000	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
16	2¾		Dere & Co	18500	35¾	33¾	34¾	33½
93¾	27¾		Del & Hudson	2800	74	70	70¾	73¾
8	2¾		Del Lack & W	29700	35¾	33¾	34¼	35¾
19¾	3		Denver & R G pf	500	14½	13¾	13¾	14
23¾	10		Denver & Ray A	100	2	1¾	1¾	2
21¾	17½	1	Diamond Match	1200	32½	32½	32½	33
31	29½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	38½	38½	38½	
11	3¾		Dome Mines	9100	23	22	22½	23
28¾	18¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	30¼	29¼	30¼	28
19¼	10½	.75	Douglas A	3400	14½	14	14¼	14¾
65¾	23½	2	du Pont de Nem	39300	77¾	74¼	74¾	75¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	118	118	118	
3¼	2¼	1	Duplan Silk	500	21¾	21¼	21¼	20¾
102¾	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	100½	100	100	

—E—

10	1¾		Eastern Roll Min	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
85¼	66	3	Eastman Kodak	1100	80	78¾	78¾	78
			Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾
			Ettington Schild	2700	4½	3¾	4	4¼
			Ettington Schild pf	500	16¼	14¾	15¾	
			Elec Auto-Lite	9400	19¾	18¼	18¾	19¾
			Elec Auto-L pf	100	97	97	97	
			Elec Boat	3100	8¼	7¾	8	8
			Elec & Mus Ind	1300	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
			Elec Pow & Lt	8300	10¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
			Elec Pow & L pf	500	23¾	21½	21¾	21¾
			El Powr Esc	800	19¾	19	19	18¾
			Elec Stg Battery	1800	19¾	18	18¾	18¾
			Elk Horn Coal	900	44¼	42¾	44¼	43½
			Elk Horn Coal pf	900	37	37	37	37½
			Endicott Johnson	1000	51¾	49¾	50¾	51¾
			Engineers Pub E	300	87½	87½	87½	97½
			Equitable Off Bld	200	18¼	18	18	
			Erie RR	7400	22	21¾	21¾	19½
			Erie RR 1pf	700	24¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
			Eureka Vacuum	300	10¾	10	10	10
			Evans Products	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

—F—

11¾	3¼		Fairbanks Morse	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
11¾	¾		Fairbanks M pf	30	33	33	33	33
11¾	3¾		Fed Motor Tr	800	7¾	7¼	7½	7½
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	22	153	33	22½
30	6	.80	Filene's Sons Co.	10	23	23	23	
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	10700	28¾	26¾	27¾	28
42	6		Fstn T&R fp A	400	72½	72	72	73¾
79¾	43	3½	Frst Nat Stores	800	50¾	50¼	50¼	54½
13¾	7½		Florsheim Shoe A	300	13	13	13	
15	6½		Food Mach	200	14½	13¾	14½	
27	4¾		Foster-Wheeler	4700	17½	16½	16½	17½
26¼	12¾	1.10	Fox Film rts	3200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
275	145		Fourth Nat Inv	300	23	23	23	23
6¾	1		Foundation	3300	17½	15½	15½	17¼
43¾	16¼	2	Fox Film A	1900	17½	16½	16½	
23	4		FreeportTexas	3400	13¾	13¾	13¾	12
			Fuller 2pf	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	

—G—

4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12¾	3¾	1	Gen Am Inv	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
37	13¾		Gen Am Tnk Car	2100	27¾	26	27¾	27¾
27½	8		Gen Asphalt	1400	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
85½	77½		Gen Baking	2100	15¾	13½	13¾	13¾
100	39¾	3	Gen Baking pf	10	107	104½	104½	104½
11¾	3		Gen Cable	300	7	6¾	6¾	6
11½	3½		Gen Cable A	1200	14	13	13¾	13¾
13¾	4		Gen Cable pf	200	37	36¾	36¾	
30½	13¾	.40	Gen Electric	80500	18¾	17¾	18	18¾
12¾	6¼		Gen

Financial: News and Comment

Good Increase In Chain Store Sales for July

Volume of 14 Companies 7.4 Per Cent Ahead of Like Month in 1932

Unmistakable evidence of a real increase in purchasing power all over the country is given by the July results of chain store merchandisers thus far reporting. Few indicators have pointed in more encouraging fashion to a return of better times.

The first 14 chain store companies to report have shown an increase in July sales of 7.4 per cent, which compares with declines by practically the same list of companies of .5 per cent in June and 3 per cent in May.

Last month's total was $136,097,000, an increase of $9,415,000 over $126,682,000 a year ago. For the first seven months of this year the 14 companies reported sales of $882,789,000, a decline of $59,194,000 or 6.8 per cent from $941,983,000 a year ago.

Of the 14 companies, 13 showed increases in their July sales. Twelve had better relative showings than they had in June. The improvement was participated in by specialty, grocery, mail order chain store enterprises, and others.

Reports are being received by the various merchandising organizations from store managers throughout the country indicating that the buying movement is steadily gathering momentum, and that the public is in the most favorable frame of mind in a number of years.

The most spectacular improvement over the June showing was made by Sears, Roebuck & Co., but this was largely because the company's results two months ago were adversely affected by delay in mailing the mid-summer catalogue. In the four weeks to July 16 the company had an increase of 1 per cent, as contrasted with a decline of 17.6 per cent in the four weeks to June 16. Montgomery Ward had an increase of 15.3 per cent in July, as compared with 8.9 per cent the previous month.

Other large increases were 29.4 per cent by G. C. Murphy Company, 16.4 per cent by J. C. Penney Company, 14.5 per cent by J. J. Newberry Company, 13.6 per cent by W. T. Grant Company, 9.7 per cent by S. H. Kress Company and 7.9 per cent by Woolworth Company.

Chicago's Century Of Progress Aids Railroad Traffic

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 — July passenger traffic on Chicago & North Western Railway increased 31.2 per cent over July, 1932, as a result of increased travel stimulated by the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, R. Thompson, passenger traffic manager, announces.

"Heavy passenger business filled our trains daily, and caused us to put on 130 extra trains in July above our regularly scheduled through trains," he added. "The increase in July over last year was 37,936 passengers. Much of the business was from points arriving on our Los Angeles Limited, Overland Limited, Portland Rose, Corn King Limited, and North Western Limited.

"The peak of passenger business to the world's fair has by no means been reached, it is evident from studying reports of our agents all over the country. A still larger business for August and September, helped materially by Farmers' Week, August 13 to 19, and Labor Day holidays, Sept. 1 to 4, will undoubtedly be moved by North Western.

"The fact that July business on North Western was up considerably over June shows the Century of Progress is constantly 'building up' as a drawing card out in the territory."

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet June Assets $37,847,524

Current assets of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company June 30 including $14,522,960 cash and marketable securities, were $37,847,524 and current liabilities $5,068,734, compared with cash and marketable securities of $12,255,285, current assets of $39,931,100 and current liabilities of $5,978,238 June 30, 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, net sales were $31,236,474; net income $1,158,532; net after charges $765,121; preferred dividends $763,699; common dividends $497,644; deficit $496,222.

Maine Tax-Exemption Notes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is offering today at ⅛ of 1 per cent discount $800,000 State of Maine tax-anticipation notes, dated Aug. 7, 1933, and maturing Feb. 1, 1934.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston
Write for Folder "Personal Service"
JOIN OUR 1934 VACATION CLUB
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Government Sells 75,000 Bales Of Retained Cotton

Transactions Are Part of Process of Acquiring Title Against Claims

Out of 872,000 bales of stored cotton held as collateral for Government crop and seed loans, about 75,000 bales have been sold by permission of the farmer borrowers, or released for sale, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, reveals. To offset sales in the open market, long futures contracts for 19,800 bales have been bought for the account of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The transactions are a part of the process of acquiring title to cotton against which Government agencies held claims so that the Secretary of Agriculture may fulfill cotton option contracts in the acreage reduction program.

Since July 19, the 400,000 farmers whose cotton in lots usually of one to three or four bales has been held as security for the Government loans have been permitted to release it for sale by agreeing to accept credit for it at the market price on the day they release it. Cooperative cotton marketing associations which control by marketing agreements with the cotton planter all but 160,000 of the 872,000 bales of seed loan cotton, have been acting as agents of the Government in dealing with the farmers.

"The seed loan transactions," said Mr. Morgenthau, "have from the start been handled in such a way as to avoid any possible disturbance of the market. Such sales of spot cotton as have been made have been in small lots as market conditions warranted. There has been no great rush of the farmers to release their cotton for sale. The daily releases, or fixations, which is the trade name for them, are now being made at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 bales a day."

The Farm Credit Administration has already delivered to the Department of Agriculture 1,563,974 bales of spot cotton and cotton futures upon which advances had been made by the Federal Farm Board to the cotton cooperatives and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation. The net amount received by the Farm Credit Administration for this cotton was 9½ cents a pound, which was the approximate market price on June 7 when the agreement for delivery was made with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Of this total price the Secretary of Agriculture agreed to pay directly 5 cents a pound, and a supplementary payment of 4½ cents a pound is to be made to the Farm Credit Administration out of the fund of $100,000,000 made available to the Farm Credit Administration and the Department of Agriculture in Section 220 of the National Recovery Act for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

National Bellas Hess Has Large Sales Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Six months sales-volume figures of National Bellas Hess, Inc., mail order house, indicate that manufactured goods are rapidly moving into consumption, in the opinion of Carl D. Berry, president of the company. The sales-volume figures released yesterday were well above the usually accurate forecasts of the mail order house.

"Statisticians in cities seem to forget that the farmer is the greatest consumer on earth," said Mr. Berry. "Remember that he wears out shoes and clothes faster than his brother in the city. We expected to sell 511,269 pairs of shoes and rubbers in the first six months of 1933. Actually we sold 891,578 pairs. At that rate of selling, the index figures for production of leather and rubber do not look excessive, nor do I believe they are solely the result of speculation or restocking.

"National Bellas Hess sold 3,246,473 yards of piece goods in the first six months of this year, with yardage sales to consumers in recent weeks better than is normally experienced at this season of the year. I believe that sales figures of other retail organizations will confirm our experience that the consumer is buying."

Other figures for the six months ended June 30 released yesterday by Mr. Berry are: coats 30,796, dresses 323,738, corsets and girdles 95,772, women's hats 161,623, hose 755,652 pairs, sweaters 111,390.

New Certificates Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Public offering of a new issue of $7,881,000 State of Maryland 4 per cent certificates of indebtedness, issued for emergency relief and unemployment and general construction purposes, is announced today by a group headed by the Chase National Bank. The certificates are to be dated Aug. 15, 1933 and will mature Aug. 15, 1934 to 1948 inclusive. They are priced to yield from 1 per cent to 3.20 per cent according to maturities.

National Surety Corporation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—National Surety Corporation, which started business April 2, last, following the appointment of George E. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, as rehabilitator of National Surety Company, reports as of June 30, last, cash amounting to $1,027,946, an increase in two months of $373,342. Bonds and stocks appreciated over $600,000 in two months and are shown in the statement at market value of $5,765,533.

Fix Maximum Salaries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission fixed at $36,000 a year the maximum salary to be paid L. W. Baldwin as trustee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad under the new voluntary bankruptcy act. Mr. Baldwin is former president of the road. The salary of Guy A. Thompson, another trustee, was placed at $25,000, and that of Edward J. White, counsel for the trustees, at $18,000.

Fewer Insolvencies

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Dun's Insolvency Index for July was 90.4, the lowest for that month for many years. It compares with 96.9 for June and 154.3 for July last year. The decline reflects the sharp drop in the number of business defaults during the last few months.

Wage Increase of 25 Per Cent Announced

ONE of the most substantial wage increases announced since the National Industrial Recovery movement got under way 10 days ago, averaging 25 per cent to all employees, has just been made by the Oxford Millwork Company of Oxford, Penna., one of the largest manufacturers of kitchen cabinets in the East.

Germany's Foreign Trade Balance For Half-Year Period

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Germany's foreign trade balance remained active in the first six months of 1933, although it was reduced to 291,000,000 marks ($93,877,000 at today's quotation), compared with 602,000,000 marks ($194,205,000) in the first six months of 1932.

Imports totaled 2,087,000,000 marks ($673,286,000) and exports 2,378,000,000 marks ($767,149,000.)

More than half of the reduction in the export surplus was accounted for by smaller trade with Russia. Overseas trade taken separately showed as usual surpluses in imports which, however, were 70,000,000 marks ($22,562,000) lower, chiefly due to the shrinkage in trade with the United States.

Public Financing In U. S. Aggregated Only $164,939,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—New public financing in the United States during the first seven months of 1933, excluding domestic and Canadian municipals, aggregated only $164,939,000 according to latest revised compilations announced by Otto P. Schwarzschild, president of National Statistical Service, Inc., 99 Wall Street, New York City.

The total for this year fell sharply below results in previous years, comparing with $336,636,000 for the like period of 1932, a decline of 51 per cent, and $1,986,360,000 for the same period of 1931, or a drop of 92 per cent.

Fundamentals Of The Stock Market Are Not Changed

Interpreting the business recovery from a stock market standpoint, Hornblower & Weeks says that, "Following the reopening of the banks last March, the return of confidence started a business recovery, giving the people a new hope.

"Talk of inflation, improving business, and mental relief combined to sponsor an almost uninterrupted uptrend between April and July of record proportions.

"An overdue technical market correction occurring at the time the Administration switched the emphasis on its recovery program from 'Price Raising' to the launching of 'N. R. A.' does not appear to have altered the underlying fundamentals."

Business News Of New England

With increased pressure from Washington to secure adherents to the blanket and other codes of fair competition, the New England headquarters of the NRA is finding its daily volume of code signers becoming larger. The first mail Tuesday contained an estimated total of 7000 replies, or the largest to date, while through Monday 42,070 employers, having 468,793 workers, had signed. Some 800 to 1000 personal visits are made to the headquarters each day, resulting in many code acceptances.

James Roosevelt, oldest son of President Roosevelt, visiting Boston, states that in his opinion "the whole program will go over, without any doubt." This opinion he bases on the reaction of many persons with whom he has talked and corresponded and on the attitude of persons visiting the district office. As the public's knowledge of the NRA increases, he believes, the general support will be even wider, for as he sees it, "The economic foundation for the movement is absolutely sound."

July net sales in 47 representative New England retail stores were 3.4 per cent over July, 1932, according to a bulletin issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Maine had the largest increase, or 14.7 per cent.

The number of commercial failures in New England during June was 51.7 per cent less than in June, 1932, while total liabilities decreased nearly 60 per cent, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

The electrical industry in New England is the third largest industry as measured by the value added by manufacture. It is also one of the fastest growing industries in this section at the present time. The adoption of the code by this industry affected 40,000 to 50,000 wage earners in addition to some 7000 to 8000 office workers and other employees. This industry accounts for five and one-half per cent of the total manufacturing activity of the six New England states. It produces normally about 13 per cent of the country's electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies. In 1929 production was valued at about $300,000,000.

Cleveland Bond Offering

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10—City of Cleveland received no bids on $6,498,000 sewage disposal bonds. Arrangements previously had been made for placing the issue with the R. F. C.

Berle Asserts Factual Unity Of Banking Structure Logical

Collective Action Absolutely Necessary When Emergency Develops, Says Administration Adviser—Competition in Lending Disastrous

By A. A. Berle Jr.

(Second part of speech before New York State Bankers Association)

As to the Glass-Steagall Act itself, I think I am safe in saying that most students of it agree that it is in a transitory phase.

We have to regard it as a bridge or a transition rather than as a permanent solution for the situation. It was motivated by a large number of very powerful forces, and we have to recognise those forces.

Whether that act itself is a solution remains to be seen, but I am inclined to think that the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency would be willing to reopen it at the next session of Congress, provided that the reopening were done at the behest of a thoroughly responsible group which could give some evidence of desiring to improve the system as a whole rather than further its own particular interests.

Under the old system, we had achieved the brilliant result that the strongest unit was liable to attack when the weakest unit went, but the weakest unit did not command the strength of the strongest.

In other words, we had all the disadvantages of a competitive duplex system, but became a single system for the purpose of mutual failure only.

I recall very clearly the discussions leading up to the banking holiday. Some of you gentlemen were there. You may remember that they began at Mr. Ogden Mills' house on March 1, and concluded, after dividing into a series of conferences, in the night or rather in the early morning of March 4.

Roughly speaking, a large part of the country lying outside the great centers was insisting that the situation must be handled as a unit, and that their banks could no longer stand the strain of an entire system slowly crashing in. The strongest units in the large cities, aware of their prestige, their tremendous liquidity, and the fact that their affairs had been put in order, were prepared to stand out and see the situation develop itself. They proposed to let nature take its course, believing that their independent strength was on the whole a better thing to trust than any attempt at unified action. To a theoretical student of the problem like myself, that position was impossible.

Factual Unity Evident

In the last analysis, when there is mass movement in progress, the system becomes one in the public mind whether you choose it or not. It ceases to be a question of the safety of this bank as against that bank. It becomes a question of the safety of any bank at all. And as that mass movement finally developed, it became perfectly obvious that collective action was required.

On Thursday night, the individualists held to their view. On Friday the hurricane struck, and by Saturday morning I think everyone had learned that this system of ours stands or falls not in units but as a whole.

Another illustration of the same thing can be found in the various cases in which there have been difficulties in a particular town. Endeavor is made to solve those difficulties by appeal to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or otherwise. Prior to the bank holiday, there was almost a standard gambit which inevitably worked itself out. A small bank or two or three of them would find themselves in difficulties.

The Federal Reserve people and the Reconstruction Finance people were called in. They, as their first move, tried to get together the strong and responsible banking interests in that town with a view to working out a concerted course of action. In practically every case they were met with a feeling on the part of the stronger units that perhaps these weaker men had no right to be in business anyway, and that if they were allowed to go by the board, it would make for a healthier situation.

But when the weaker units did go by the board, confidence was so shattered that a short time after, the noncoöperative strong units were themselves asking for assistance, and then they learned to know, as we had, that there was no such thing as a series of scattered banking units. It was one party, and everybody was invited, whether he desired the invitation or not.

Competition Disastrous

When you look at it structurally, you become aware that this factual unity is perfectly logical. You very well know that when there is competition among you as to credit, the results are disastrous.

If I, desiring to lend money, am very conservative and careful, and do not make the loan, and therefore, my competitor across the street, looking at it a little differently and relaxing the care and the caution which has previously been used, makes that loan, I, to keep my funds profitably used, am in turn compelled to lower my standard. There can be only one result, the result that credit is being badly distributed in that town. This we have seen all too often. There, of course, it is obvious that the banking mentality is perfectly able to cope with it. But is it any different when you compete for deposits? Is there any sense in having the First Trust Company on one side of the street competing with the Second State Bank on the other to draw deposits from one unit to make its own unit larger?

There can be only one result. The net pool is not enlarged. That can be done only by credit or by the slow growth of population and the growth of production, in the particular community which you serve.

Competition between the two banks can only end in weakening one at the expense of the other, to the advantage of neither. The cycle works itself out when the process is completed and the weaker unit has finally come to the point where it has to close or merge. At that point the community begins to experience some tremors as to what this banking system is really worth.

It is that practice of ours which makes the European look at us with a singular and somewhat jaundiced eye. He is familiar with competition of a sort. He is familiar with the great chains which operate in his territory. But he is perfectly aware that those groups have formally or informally combined upon such a policy that at no time can competition become dangerous in relation to the whole situation.

You are also aware—this, I think, is to me the most exciting phase—that the banks as a whole are in a position which is almost anomalous in this day and age. As you know, the money of the country is to all intents and purposes a combination of the actual cash that you have in your pocket plus the aggregate of bank deposits corrected for the velocity of its turnover.

Bank deposits are largely made by credit. Hence it comes about that the banking structure as a whole for all practical purposes has a private franchise (in this country many thousand private franchises) to manufacture the money which the country needs through the medium of loans, credit, and creation of bank deposits.

Price Level and Credit

You are also familiar with the very simple economic fact that the level of prices, the level of economic activity, which in turn means employment, and much of what we call prosperity, has a very close relation to the aggregate volume of currency and credit. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been preaching that doctrine for years. Every economic student, of course, has made it a part of his own calculations for a long time past. The banks, therefore, form a private group which without any correlation among its members, really dominates a large part of the economic life of the country.

Extremely serious consequences flow from this. For example, in times of depression, when credit ought to expand, a private group must get into action to determine a policy, and we have no structure by which that can be done. As individuals, whenever there is difficulty, all of you have only one instinct, which is a sound one. The instinct is to be as liquid as you can, be prepared to meet any depositor who comes along, to give him his money and pay him out.

That is sound competitive banking, but it is not sound economics, for the economics of the situation would probably spell the exact opposite of the practice. It would spell a standstill agreement and the extension of credit for a period. An understanding between all banks that no bank would undertake to collect its debts at the expense of the pool could be a real means to stabilize the entire situation under many circumstances.

If that sounds like dreaming to you, I may merely point out that in a country like Australia which was fundamentally even harder hit than we, the situation was swung by the banks on some such basis as that. But they did not have the difficulties of many, many thousands of individual institutions, to each of which the interests of the bank itself and of its depositors must be paramount in any given situation.

On the other hand, we have a structural arrangement by which the individual interests of each set of stockholders of each bank and of each set of depositors become primary, and combined action becomes almost impossible,—this at a time when combined action may be the only salvation at any given moment.

(To be continued tomorrow)

Small Loan Company Securities Are Listed

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 10

FOR the first time in history of the New York Stock Exchange the shares of a company dealing solely in small personal loans has been admitted to trading.

It has approved the listing of the common stock of the Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation, which has 310 subsidiaries doing business in 25 states.

July Sales of New Passenger Cars Up About 63 Per Cent

DETROIT, Aug. 10—Sales of new passenger cars in July apparently were about 63 per cent greater than July last year, says R. L. Polk & Co. July sales as estimated were only 2 per cent below June, thus far the peak month of the year.

Estimate was based on reports from 103 leading cities. In these cities 58,000 new cars were registered in an average of 26 days of the month. This was an average of 2320 daily, compared with 2364 daily in June.

On this basis it was indicated total new passenger car sales in July were 170,000, compared with 104,188 in July, 1932, and 174,190 in June this year.

Unfilled Tonnage Drops 86,546 Tons For U. S. Steel Corp.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation decreased 86,546 tons in July to a total of 2,020,125 tons, the Corporation announced today. This compares with a June increase in backlog of 176,856 tons, which was the largest reported since early in 1930.

The decline was somewhat larger than expected in Wall Street. Most quarters had looked for a small change in the tonnage with guesses about evenly divided as between gain and loss continuance of a high rate of mill shipments during the month in the face of reported slowing down of buying in some directions formed the basis of estimates of a decline.

Over the last 10 years increases in the corporation's July backlog have occurred infrequently. Last year the tonnage was off about 68,400 tons.

North American Shares Value Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The combined market value of the underlying stocks in the portfolios of North American Trust Shares, 1955 and 1956, stood at $57,416,608 on June 30, last, compared with $23,253,045 a year ago, making this trust one of the largest in the world.

This was revealed in a report by Dean Langmuir, vice-president in charge of research of Distributors Group, Incorporated, sponsor of North American Trust Shares, presented to the board of directors and ordered printed and distributed solely for the information of holders of the trust shares.

The report is now being distributed to 2500 affiliated dealers for redistribution to an estimated 200,000 holders.

Vanadium Alloys Steel Reports Loss of $147,494

Vanadium Alloys Steel Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $147,494 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $326,745 in the preceding fiscal year.

Current assets as of June 30, 1933, were $3,008,235 and current liabilities $176,134, compared with $3,389,635 and $252,785, respectively, on June 30, 1932.

The World's Business

Inflation Yet to Come

RUMORS have been frequent in the last week or so that some inflationary action is impending at Washington. What this action is likely to be, however, is very uncertain. As is natural in an emergency, the Administration's program is clearer as to intent than as to method. So far what has happened has been that there has been a sharp recovery in commodity and stock prices, redeemability of the dollar in gold has been suspended, and dollars have depreciated on the foreign exchange. What can happen is that the President can promulgate a new price for gold, and the Reserve system can enormously increase its new purchases of government securities. The decision of Wall Street apparently has been that neither is likely to happen immediately and that the latest inflation rumor was a rather delayed reverberation. Foreign exchange speculators do not seem to expect further depreciation in the dollar. About a month ago the guess was hazarded in this column that the depreciation of the dollar had about reached its limit, and since this time it has fluctuated fairly closely about 70 cents gold.

Cotton Crop Report

Government estimate released this week on the probable cotton crop and the condition of the crop Aug. 1 was somewhat disappointing to the cotton trade. The Department of Agriculture estimated the coming crop at 12,314,000 bales, or 1,300,000 bales higher than the average of private estimates. Apparently the campaign of the Federal Department of Agriculture to get the cotton farmers to destroy their crops has not met as large success as was anticipated by the trade.

H. M. F.

Hershey Chocolate Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Hershey Chocolate Corporation, in its consolidated report, shows a net income for the June quarter of $916,935, compared with $1,074,088 in the preceding three months period and $1,000,448 in the second quarter of 1932. June quarter earnings were equal to 90 cents a common share, compared with $1.01 a share in the like period of last year.

Money Stocks Decrease

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—In line with inflationary gossip in Wall Street, brokers expressed considerable interest in the recent Treasury announcement that the money stocks of the country showed a reduction for July of about $66,000,000. Nevertheless, money stocks still stand about $904,000,000 above a year ago, instead of below as erroneously stated by the Associated Press.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10—Baldwin Locomotive Works reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $4,273,983 after depreciation, interest, Midvale Company minority interest, etc., compared with net loss of $4,214,862 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Curb Adopts New Regulations

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The New York Curb Exchange, following the lead of the Stock Exchange, has adopted regulations dealing with margin requirements and operations of pools, syndicates and joint accounts in which members are participants.

Soft Wheat Of Palouse District Is Going South

Must Find Other Channels Than Foreign Commerce—Normal Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The southern appetite for hot biscuits will account for the disappearance of thousands of bushels of soft wheat from the great Palouse district near here, said a prominent grain dealer.

This soft wheat, normally export wheat, will have to find other channels than foreign commerce for consumption if the present difference in price of wheat here and abroad continues, he said. The Government's proposed bounty of 30 cents a bushel, derived from the processing tax, to be used in this case for the purpose of "expanding markets," will offset this difference and allow for movement of the wheat abroad.

The Chinese order for 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, to be financed by a loan from the United States Government, will relieve the surplus of wheat in the Pacific Northwest.

Normal Crop

What is termed a "normal crop" will be harvested here despite a late frost and a spell of hot weather that has possibly shaved the expected crop of 40,000,000 bushels for Washington to 37,000,000 bushels. Oregon looks forward to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Idaho to 21,000,000 bushels. Montana, usually a heavy producer of wheat, will not have more than 35,000,000 bushels this year it is estimated.

The short crop of 495,000,000 bushels for the United States as a whole will be augmented by a carry-over of 350,000,000 bushels, or a total of about 845,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand which in an average year is a normal yield—so there will be no wheat shortage, it is said.

Grain growers in the Big Bend district report a high of 18 bushels an acre for the hard wheat used for milling purposes. The Palouse district growing the soft wheat reports from 35 to 50 bushels an acre. The Pacific Northwest is today shipping east certain varieties of wheat to help fill the shortage there.

Buying Little Wheat

The grain market at present is quiet here. Dealers are buying very little wheat. Prices have advanced more than 100 per cent by reason of the new deal, buyers say. In some cases the advance has been nearly 300 per cent. Quotations at one time were as low as 27c for soft and 37c for hard wheat. Prices now are 85c to 95c.

Because of the enormous carry-over, the wheat crop shortage will not materially benefit the farmers, say grain dealers who are inclined to censure the farmer for holding his wheat for speculative prices.

"The farmer is his own worst enemy," said one grain dealer. "If he would follow the normal method of planting, harvesting and selling his crop when it is ready for market, he would be ahead on the average price received over a 10-year period. To hoard grain is as harmful as to hoard money. The farmer who borrows money in order to hold his grain is as much of a speculator as is the man who never saw a grain field. Both are hoping to profit by using the other fellow's money."

Bank Clearings Are Lowest Since Last May

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Banks clearings for the country last week aggregated $3,889,005,000, compared with $4,063,293,000 for the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today.

At New York City clearings were $2,646,743,000, a reduction of 5.2 per cent, while the aggregate for centers outside of this city of $1,242,262,000 was 2.2 per cent lower.

Not since the middle of May, says the agency, have clearings for a full week been so low as in the last week.

Walworth Co. Net Loss For Quarter $264,442

Walworth Company and subsidiaries, reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $264,442 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $488,230 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $263,459 in the June quarter of previous year.

For six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $752,672 after above charges, compared with net loss of $481,428 in the first half of 1932.

Crude Rubber Ruling

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—A limit of 2 cents a pound in the daily fluctuation of crude rubber was put into effect by the governors of the Commodity Exchange, Inc. Previously the limit was 3 cents a pound.

Atlas Corporation
Dividend No. 16 on Preference Stock
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending September 1, 1933, has been declared on the $1 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable September 1, 1933, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on August 19, 1933.
WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*
August 9, 1933.

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Mill Activity Of Cotton Industry Nearing Record

Annual Report of New Orleans Exchange Is Gratifying

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10 (AP)—Mill activity in the cotton industry was described as approaching a near record with government effort stimulating an optimistic sentiment in the annual report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange today.

The report declared this condition was much in contrast with low ebb activity and pessimistic feeling at the start of last season. It was prepared by Henry G. Hester, secretary emeritus of the exchange, and Henry Plauche, secretary.

The commercial crop, including seed, and totaling 15,083,000 bales of cotton marketed during the last season was valued at $596,389,751 as compared with $548,896,533 the previous season, the report said.

The average price of lint cotton last season was 6.95 cents a pound, as compared with an average price the preceding season of 5.89 cents a pound.

"The crop was not quite up to last year in grade," said the report, "averaging about 10 points better than middling, with fairly good to good staple and a minimum of high and low grades.

"The season for the most part has been one of uncertainty and dissatisfaction with a gleam of hopefulness during the latter months by reason of governmental efforts to better the situation. These have helped the market and aided in obtaining improved sales and increased activity in marketing and consumption.

"We are still left with an excessive carryover which the Government is laudably endeavoring to reduce by the unusual effort of partial cancellation of acreage for the coming season. The result of the experiment is said to be problematical but it is meeting with hearty accord from the trade."

"The story of American mills is encouraging," the report went on. "At last year's closing conditions were at as low ebb almost as had been witnessed in the annals of the industry, and while there was an underlying feeling that any change must be for the better, there was a preponderating sentiment of uncertainty. This has been gradually changed until at present conditions are just the opposite.

"From August to March, inclusive, there was a moderate change for the better, while from April on the improvement was such that most mills worked to full capacity, operating night and day shifts, consuming, as stated by a leading authority, more per day, south and north, than ever before."

Leading Central Bank Has Over $1,000,000 in Gold

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements, which a few months ago had only a 25-cent gold-piece as its sole gold holding, now has more than $1,000,000 in gold bars in its vaults.

The July statement today showed for the first time gold holdings, the amount being offset by corresponding liability to sight depositors.

Earmarked gold, held in custody for the account of central banks, was not included in the statement.

Every deposit is an investment *here*
When you open an account *here* you are not merely making a *deposit*—you are making an *investment*—and one that gives the greatest possible safety together with fair earnings.
You become part owner in one of our country's largest mutual savings banks with funds invested in gilt-edge, A No. 1 securities.
No depositor has ever lost a penny entrusted to our care and we've paid regular dividends ever since we were founded—74 years ago.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

The Editor's Puzzle

130

9" If any of you [illegible] said the guide, "you haven't been shown through the plant," [illegible] I shall probably be able to start with you at noon. Try and amuse yourselves until then. Incidentally, [illegible] around that corner and to the left is a refreshment stand [illegible]

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

The Young Folks' Page

Paul's Workshop

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

PAUL stood staring after his brother and sister as they went upstairs, and his mother put her hand on his shoulder gently. "It's too bad, son," she said, "but you can't blame them too much. They're working very hard now, both of them, and it would take time to prepare a suitable program. I only wish I could do it myself, but of course lessons can't be put off. You'll have to call Mr. Crosby in the morning and explain that we simply can't manage it this time."

For a long time that night Paul lay awake trying to think of some program to suggest to Mr. Crosby. If only the Junior boys hadn't already given their play there, he knew they would come to the rescue now. His other troubles were forgotten as he thought of the eager delight of the little audience at the Children's Home. They mustn't be disappointed. "If I hadn't encouraged Mr. Crosby, he would have called someone else," he thought. "It's up to me to help somehow."

Suddenly into his mind flashed Madge's teasing, "Why don't you give a program yourself?" "Wish I could," he thought fervently. "I sure would." Then came a thought that made him sit up with a jerk, staring out of the dark window toward his workshop. "Perhaps I can," he said slowly. "I hadn't intended that anyone should know about that for a while yet. It isn't really finished. And it might not go over at all. But I guess I'll have to try it. I don't see any other way."

"I hope I'll have a chance to phone Mr. Crosby when nobody's around," thought Paul, as he came down to breakfast the next morning. "I don't know what the family will think of my plan. I'd rather Herb and Madge didn't know about it till it's over."

But as soon as breakfast was over, Mrs. Grant said, "You'd better telephone Mr. Crosby at once, Paul, so that he can make arrangements of some kind."

Paul rose reluctantly and went to the telephone in the hall, and the astonished group in the next room heard him say, "Mr. Crosby, I'm sorry my folks are too busy this afternoon to help you out with the program, but it would be too bad to disappoint the kids and maybe I could do something to entertain them myself. . . . Oh, no, I'm not talented like the rest of the family, but I've got something maybe the kids would like. All right, then, you'll call for me about 3? I'll be ready."

"Paul!" cried Madge, running out into the hall. "What are you thinking of? What kind of a program can you give? People will say one of the Grants gave it, and—"

"Remember we're trying to work up a reputation," put in Herbert, frankly worried.

But Mr. Grant looked at his younger son's resolute face and said quietly, "Paul isn't in the habit of taking on a job he can't do. Let him alone now. If he can help out up at the Children's Home, that's fine. I like his spirit."

Paul sent his father a grateful glance and hurried out to his workshop. He had work to do that morning, plenty of it, and he had no time to waste in arguing.

David, coming over to see if there was any news about camp, was greatly surprised to be invited up to the workshop.

"I need some help," said Paul briefly, "I've got to do something for the kids up at the Children's Home this afternoon, and this is the only thing I could think of."

David gave a whistle as he looked at Paul's work table. "So that's what you've been doing up here! Oh, boy!" he cried. "Where did you learn how?"

"From a newspaper I read a lot," explained Paul. "The thing's nowhere near finished, but I think I have enough here to keep the kids laughing a while this afternoon, and that's the main thing."

At the Children's Home

When the children trooped into the hall that afternoon, they looked eagerly about for signs of entertainment. Parties were a great treat to them, and they fully expected to have a good time.

The curtains across the little stage were drawn, and, while the children were busily speculating as to what that might mean, they suddenly heard a most realistic braying of a donkey. Then the curtains were whisked aside, and a table stood revealed, bearing a complete and beautifully made little stage, and upon it a toy donkey, reluctant to move, though urged forward by a man and a boy, comically fashioned of cardboard, while a little group of puppet men and women and children at the other side of the stage came forward one by one and offered suggestions as to the best way to proceed.

The man spoke in a deep growl, the boy in a piping squeak, the onlookers shouted directions in various amusing voices, and the donkey added to the excitement with his lifelike brays. As the little drama proceeded through the familiar fable of the man, the boy and the donkey, with the man trying to please everybody, and really pleasing nobody, the children shouted with laughter.

But this proved to be merely a curtain-raiser, and the curtain rose next time on the play of "Jack and the Beanstalk." Then followed "Puss in Boots."

Paul, working very hard and fast behind his screen, didn't know that the officials, drawn by the children's laughter, had joined the audience. Fortunately, they slipped away before the program was over, or Paul would hardly have had the courage to invite the children up to see how the little puppet show was managed.

"That's the best entertainment we've ever had up here," said one boy with satisfaction as they went out on the lawn for ice cream and cake.

"He says he'll come up and show us how to make a puppet show of our own," another boy explained to the superintendent, who had joined the group.

Eager Plans

Plans went forward eagerly for this new project, and Paul didn't realize that supper time was approaching until Mr. Crosby came up to him, saying, with his genial smile, "Well, Paul, ready to load up the show and move on to the next stop?"

As they started home, Mr. Crosby said, "Much obliged to you, Paul. The boys and girls liked your show, I guess." Then he lapsed into silence and sat looking so thoughtful that Paul began to wonder uncomfortably if something was wrong.

"Perhaps he thinks that I had no business to offer to give an entertainment," thought the boy, for it was not like the usually genial Mr. Crosby to be so silent. He was not at all reassured when the car stopped before the Grant's house and Mr. Crosby said abruptly, "I'm going in with you. Want to speak to your father."

"What in the world," thought Paul anxiously, "could he have to say to father? Maybe he doesn't want me puttering around with a puppet show up there. But I should think he'd tell me, and not father."

Paul was dismayed to see that the family had gathered in the living room. "Anyway, if Mr. Crosby has anything special to say to father, he'll surely do it privately," he thought.

A Surprise for the Family

Mr. Crosby, however, apparently had no such intention. "Well, Mr. Grant," he began when greetings were over, "this boy of yours gave us quite a program this afternoon. I knew you had a talented family, but I never heard about this talent of Paul's."

Madge opened her eyes wide, and Herbert glanced in surprise at his brother. What could Mr. Crosby be talking about?

"Yes, sir," Mr. Crosby chuckled. "I don't know when I've seen those children enjoy a show as much as they enjoyed this puppet show Paul put on this afternoon."

"Puppet show!" echoed Mrs. Grant, "Why, Paul—where did you get it?"

"Made it," said Paul laconically. "That's what I've been doing out in my workshop. It isn't finished, but it was finished enough to put on some little shows that they liked. And I showed them how it worked."

"He's promised to help them make a puppet show of their own," added Mr. Crosby, beaming. "He seems to have some remarkably good ideas—so much so that the superintendent and I got a good idea of our own. We're going to give the boys from the home turns at camping up at Housatonic this summer, and it occurred to us that a boy like Paul would be just the one to take a hand in looking after the younger ones for some hours each day. He has ideas, and that's what we need—something to keep the smaller boys happy and busy and out of mischief. And of course Paul would have quite a little free time to spend with the boys of his own age."

He hesitated, but for a moment they were all too surprised to answer.

"I don't know," Mr. Crosby went on a bit doubtfully, "whether that would appeal to a talented boy like Paul, and you may have other plans for him. The place would carry only a very small salary the first year, of course, but he could gradually work into a fairly responsible position there and have a pleasant summer job as long as he wanted it!"

"How about it, Paul?" asked Mr. Grant, his eyes full of pleasure.

"Oh, I want it, all right," said Paul, trying not to sound too breathless. "Thank you very much, Mr. Crosby."

"That's fine," said Mr. Crosby, with satisfaction. "We had intended finding a college boy, but I'm sure we couldn't find anyone who'd do a better job than Paul. Hope you'll be working on some new shows," he added, with a chuckle. "Puss in Boots was great!"

"Well," said Madge, as Mr. Crosby went out, "you certainly are lucky, Paul. A salary and everything, and your summers taken care of for as long as you want the job."

"I don't believe you can exactly call it luck," said Herbert slowly. "Paul has been working away out there in his workshop without any encouragement or help or anything—he's earned this, and I'm glad he has it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left: Rainy Weather—Peter's Umbrella Is Up and the Sun Is Down. Upper Right: Fair Weather—Sun Up and Umbrella Down. Lower: Rear of Rain Gauge, Showing Bracket and Beam.

The Craft Shop

An Entertaining Rain Gauge

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

THIS isn't exactly a rain gauge. It is an amusing contraption which enables the duck to get in out of the wet when a certain amount of water collects in the tin bucket. The tin bucket is concealed behind the sun.

A duck revels in a certain amount of water. In fact, he is one of the creatures who is in his own boat, so to speak. But we imagine (putting ourselves in the duck's place) that after half an inch or so of rain has fallen, an umbrella would be rather nice!

And so the rain gauge here presented. It can be set to measure a quarter of an inch of rain, a half inch, a whole inch—or even more. But we get more action if we set it at somewhere between a quarter and half an inch.

The duck—Oh, let's give him a name! He's really quite companionable out in the garden. We will call him Peter. As we were saying, Peter stands out in the garden on a post. And almost every day the sun shines for him, whether the sky is open or not. The sun, on the other end of the beam, is always smiling at him, a golden, cheery smile.

Peter's Umbrella

Then along comes the rain. It rains and rains. And finally half an inch of water collects in the tin bucket concealed behind the sun. Down goes the sun, and up goes the umbrella! So when we look out of the window when it is raining and see Peter with his umbrella up, we know that half an inch of rain has fallen.

After the rain is over, we can go out and empty the bucket. Or we can let Peter and his own individual sun solve their own problem by letting evaporation send the other end up.

Here are the rules for making Peter J. Duck, the bird who knows enough to come in out of the rain:

The background is an inch board, 24 inches long by 7 inches wide. There is nothing to do to this board except drill a quarter inch hole in it, 9¼ inches from the right hand side and 3 inches down from the top.

Peter and his sun are made of galvanized sheet iron which you can get from any tinsmith or plumber. It is fairly stiff but can be cut with metal shears. If you don't care to work in this metal, some ¼ inch wood will do—either ply-wood or ordinary wood. But the metal is more nearly weatherproof.

Peter's measurements are 8½ inches high. And from his rather generous bill to his arrogant tail he measures 10 inches from east to west! Sketch him out on the sheet iron with a soft crayon and cut him out with the metal shears. If you don't manage to get him beautiful, it really doesn't matter. There are ducks and ducks, you know.

The sun is made from the same material and he is round, of course—six and a quarter inches in diameter.

The umbrella is also made from the sheet iron and is 8½ inches across and 3 inches high. Mark out the pattern on the metal and cut it out. The rod is a piece of metal wire about 9 inches long. Solder this wire to the back of the umbrella.

Now the rain bucket must have a bracket. This is made of stiff wire (lamp shade wire) bent into a bracket and soldered to the back of the sun.

The Balancing Beam

Next, the balancing beam. This is a piece of inch-square wood 18½ inches long. On the left end of this, drill a small hole to take the wire of the umbrella. Run it down through and bend it over so that it will hold tight. Drill this hole a little bit on the slant so that when the umbrella is up it will be over Peter's head.

Drill another hole ¼ inch in diameter in the beam, 8¼ inches from the right end. This permits the beam to swing up and down.

Attach the sun to the beam by drilling three holes in the metal and driving in nails. The beam is balanced by running a ¼-inch bolt through the board. Use several plain iron washers between the back of the board and the beam. The bolt should be about 2¼ inches long.

Now you will find the beam goes up and down like the beam on a pair of scales. If it is stiff, file the hole in the beam. But we want it just enough out of balance so that the sun with the weight of the tin bucket will stay up and the umbrella down out of sight. This we can do by wrapping a piece of sheet lead around the left end of the beam. This is the weight which will determine the shift of the beam when the water goes into the bucket. The heavier the lead, the more water it will take in the cup to send it down.

Any tin can about 3 inches in diameter and also in depth will do for the bucket. Drill two holes opposite each other on the rim and make the handle from a piece of copper wire. Attach the handle to the cup through the holes.

To get the balance you want, test it out by pouring water into the cup.

Attach Peter to the board by drilling three holes and nailing him on. He is now ready except for painting.

Paint him light yellow with an orange bill. Outline in black. The sun is bright yellow, with features outlined in black. The background can suggest a landscape by painting the top blue, then green for the trees and the bottom brown for the ground. The umbrella can be painted blue or red and outlined in black.

Set up the gauge in the garden on a stout post. Have it plumb and be sure to see that the board is level and plumb so that the beam works smoothly. Apply a little oil or grease to the bolt and washers. Hang the bucket on the bracket and Peter J. is ready to lead a happy life in your garden.

The conductor of the Craftshop Column learned something the other day that was pleasant to hear. He met an old friend and she mentioned the articles that had been appearing in the column.

"I am saving them all and putting them in a scrapbook for my son. When he becomes a little older and ready to work with his hands, I hope this book will be very interesting and entertaining to him."

That's a good idea. And I am wondering how many others are doing this. A lot, I hope. You know, I get up these projects with the idea of starting young people off on certain trails of pleasant and useful endeavor. I do not imagine that these gadgets, contraptions and stunts are marvelous in themselves, but they point the way; give suggestions for the readers to follow and in many cases, introduce improvements.

The scrapbook idea is fine. I have one myself and it's getting to be quite a tome. In a few years it ought to rival the telephone directory in bulk. If you do compile these articles in a scrapbook, wouldn't it be a good idea to photograph the things you do yourself and include them in the book?

Note: Mr. Shumway is always glad to have letters from the readers of the Craft Shop. He is even glad to get letters telling that somebody has made something better than he has! And he is always ready to give any information he can about things to do and make, about materials and so on. Don't hesitate to write to the Craft Shop for information.

The Mail Bag

Superior, Wisconsin

Dear Craftmaster:

I just want to express appreciation of your department of the Monitor. It has been a pleasure to carry out your ideas, or rather use them as a basis for working out some of my own. Silhouette Christmas cards and book plates were made, also book ends were designed, and, I have attempted painting on glass. Doubtless my success has been mediocre, but I have had a lot of fun. My Christmas card for next year is already designed and drawn on glass for printing later on.

Greta L.

Coeur D'Alene, Idaho

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have made quite a few friends and I am very grateful for having the opportunity of writing to your paper again.

My native home is Porto Rico but I have been living in New York for five years. On June 6 of this year I joined the Civilian Conservation Corps and we were camped at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Late that month, the entire company was transferred to the Coeur D'Alene National Forest, at Riley Creek.

We are all young boys and enjoy outdoor life very much. Every evening, after our work is done, we go swimming. After supper we listen to the radio and do our writing. We also have baseball and boxing.

It is quite interesting out here among the western mountains. The landscapes are beautiful. Once in a while we see bears, deer, owls, snakes, etc.

Within a few weeks we shall be transferred into another United States reservation. I shall be glad to correspond with someone either in English or Spanish. Rafael R.

[We are certainly interested to hear from a member of the C. C. C.—Ed.]

Boise, Idaho

Dear Editor:

Although this is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, I have already gained several very interesting pen friends through it. I should like to get correspondents from all parts of the world, the United States included. So please, girls, won't more of you write to me? I'll promise to answer all your letters and make them as interesting as possible. I can read German but I won't promise to write much of it.

I am nearly 18, and have just finished my first year of college, music being my greatest interest, although I have many others. I play both piano and flute (also piccolo).

Boise has been one of the main stations for unloading members of the C. C. C. for work in our forests. Their remarks about our country are very interesting. For instance, some of the boys have asked where our Indians and cowboys are. Both are almost a curiosity to us.

Boise is a beautiful little city of about 30,000 people. During the summer the foliage of the trees is so dense that the city resembles a forest more than a business center. There are huge trees everywhere except in the central business district.

And so, dear Editor, I'll close, hoping that you can find me many more pen friends. Eileen P.

East Sooke, Vancouver Island, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I think this is a lovely way of making friends from all over the world. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much.

I live on a small farm in East Sooke, Vancouver Island, which is about twenty-six miles from Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. Some years ago, on this farm, the last stand of the East Sooke Indians was made against the Queen Charlotte Island Indians. Signs of the trench they dug can still be seen. Sometimes we find Indian arrow heads, and a few weeks ago a spear head was found. The Olympic Range stretches out to the south of us, and on clear days we can make out the trees quite distinctly on the foothills.

I am 18 and especially interested in art. I would love to hear from anyone, especially anyone from a foreign country. Hilda H.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Editor:

I should particularly like to correspond with girls of Switzerland, because my grandfather was born there, and because I have heard so much about its wonderful scenery, I should also like to receive letters from girls around my age from all parts of the world. I am 15, and in my third year at high school.

Dogs are my especial interest. I have loved the little creatures since childhood, and now have quite a large collection—of china dogs! Two or three months ago, I started collecting pictures of all kinds of dogs, and intend to make an interesting scrapbook. I often get many clippings of this sort from the Monitor, and especially enjoy the etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Reading is another hobby and I should enjoy nothing more than to correspond with someone who could tell me of the books they are interested in.

I am very grateful for the privilege I have of using this wonderful paper, the Monitor, and find it helps me very frequently in my school work. I feel sure that many interesting and enjoyable friendships are brought about by the Mail Bag, and should like very much to have a part in them. Mary Jane W.

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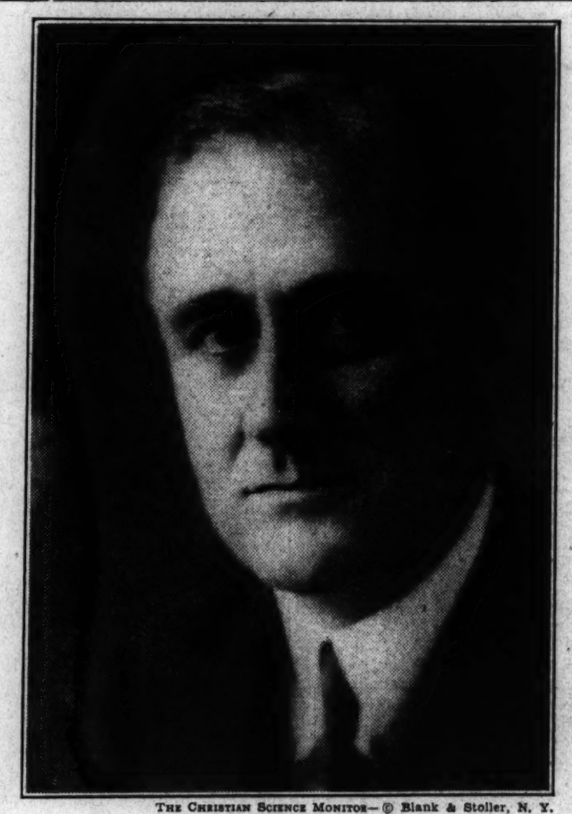

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Blank & Stoller, N. Y.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, America's "Man of Action"

The Story of Franklin D. Roosevelt

Young America's Story of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Man of Action, by Sadyebeth and Anson Lowitz. Illustrated with Photographs and Line Drawings by Mr. Lowitz. $1.75.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not only America's man of action, but the man on whom the eyes of the whole world are set today. This is because of his vigorous and courageous efforts to establish a new deal in the economic life of his country, based on justice and coöperation rather than selfish individualism. Therefore this story of his life, though written particularly for American boys and girls should interest boys and girls everywhere.

"Young America's Story of Franklin D. Roosevelt" shows something of how the President came to be the man he is — active, courageous, broad-minded and sympathetic. It tells of his happy, vigorous childhood, of school days at Groton, and college days at Harvard, and then of the active career which soon took him into politics and finally to the White House.

The first Roosevelt in America bore the name Van Rosenvelt, Van meaning "from," and Rosenvelt, being a little village in Zeeland meaning "the field of roses." So the President has a beautiful name, which is of Dutch origin.

His first visit to the White House came early—when he was a blue-eyed, five-year-old boy, and accompanied his father, who was an intimate friend of President Grover Cleveland. The account of this visit is one of this book's many vigorous descriptions:

"As they sat in the great man's study, the brilliant rays of a Washington sun flooded the room, accentuating the child's golden curls and spotlighting the kindly face of the tired, worried President. Intricate problems of government are as old as these United States, and Mr. Cleveland was far from immune.

"While the two men talked, the boy listened intently. Then, all too soon, it was time to go. Taking Franklin by the hand, Cleveland smiled down at him wearily.

"'I'm making a strange wish for you, little man,' the President said. 'A wish no one else would be likely to make. . . . I hope you'll never be President of the United States. . . .'"

Perhaps if President Cleveland could have foreseen at what a time of crisis the little boy before him would become President, his wish might have been even more fervent. But if so, it would have been because he failed to realize that Franklin D. Roosevelt would be the kind of man who enjoyed above all things tackling difficult tasts, and whose courage only grew stronger in face of threatening storms.

The Tale of Old England Told In Colored Scenes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A FASCINATING way of learning about the people who lived in England from the earliest known times up to the fourteenth century has been made possible by an artist, Mr. T. Ivester Lloyd, who has modeled in color a series of seven scenes, so realistic, and so exquisite in detail, that as you look at them in the strong artificial light, you seem to be transported to those long-ago times, and to be living through the experience of the men, women and children who formed the British race.

These dioramas, as they are called, have already had quite an eventful history of their own, having been sent to Belgium for display in the Antwerp Exhibition, and later taken across the Atlantic to be shown in Buenos Aires. Now, however, they have found a permanent home in London, having been presented to the London Museum by their owner, Mr. E. S. Makower.

The first scene is of the sweeping downlands of Sussex, about the year 2000 B. C., and shows a prehistoric flint mine being worked by rough men, partly clothed in fur, who are getting flint for the making of tools and weapons from layers in the chalk. A strongly notched trunk of a fir tree acts as a ladder; the picks are made of deer horns; while a wicker basket has been woven, to haul the flint to the surface. In the distance circular dwellings are seen with smoke rising from an open fire in the ground.

In the second scene is depicted prehistoric Britain, about 1500 B. C. Copper, with its alloy bronze, has been discovered in the hilly banks of a picturesque river, and men, clothed in skins, are busy obtaining the metal from surface workings and smelting it in simple furnaces, after which implements are cast by pouring the molten metal into moulds of stone, clay or bronze.

The women, whose hair hangs in two long plaits over their shoulders, are carrying pots of water up from the river on their shoulders, and are busy cooking food on an oven they have made, while children play games in the sunshine. A useful-looking boat is moored to the bank, and we feel that civilization is going on apace.

In the third scene is shown the Roman invasion of Britain under the Emperor Claudius in the year 43 A. D. The Emperor, who is seated on a wood pile on the banks of the Thames, is receiving the submission of British chieftains. In the background is seen a native village in flames, with a mounted Roman soldier driving a herd of long-horned cattle to safety. The Emperor's plumed helmet is placed at his feet, while a wreath of silver leaves encircles his head. He is attended by soldiers in scarlet, and by men wearing the skins of wolves and lions on their heads and shoulders.

Another invasion is depicted in the fourth scene, which shows London being sacked by the Saxons. The belongings of the inhabitants are being carried off through the fine Roman gateway of the city, while the buildings are in flames.

In the fifth scene the first recorded Viking invasion of Britain in 787 A. D. is shown. It is now the Saxon's turn to defend the shores, and one is seen endeavoring to summon aid by blowing a horn, while dogs dash down to the beach in an attempt to frighten off the Vikings who, having left their graceful sailing ships, are wading ashore.

Number six depicts the building of the Tower of London in 1078, with William the Conqueror seated on a white horse in the foreground. The famous White Tower, which William ordered to be built for the purpose of overawing the citizens, is going up, stage by stage, within a corner of the old Roman walls, and close to the Thames. The work of construction is being supervised by the Bishop of Rochester, also seated on a white horse, while, at his side, a monk is examining a scroll containing the plans of the building. The workmen must have done their job well, for the old White Tower still stands, and is visited by numbers of boys and girls every day.

And now we come to the last scene, which is not laid in England, but in Belgium. Here we see the emigration of the 70 Flemish weavers from Antwerp to England in 1331. Owing to heavy floods, about the year 1106, the people had been driven from their homes and had made their way to England, where they settled in Norfolk, carrying on their famous weaving industry. They must have proved themselves to be good neighbors for, in 1331, the King invited 70 more Flemish weavers to take up their abode in England under royal protection. The scene is laid on the quay, with a strong sailing boat waiting alongside. Peasants and their children are seen carrying their possessions, or driving them down to the ships in a three-wheeled cart, while in the distance is a fine view of the quaint old city, with its pointed roofs.

Friendship

The value of friendship has never been disputed. Platus, 200 years B. C., quoted the saying that "A friend in need is a friend indeed!" A true friend is a priceless possession. Money cannot buy one. Nobody else can give you one. The only way to get one is to be one. When you have a friend to share your sorrows, they are much easier to bear. When you have a friend to share your pleasures, you get twice the happiness out of them. Success without someone to share it with may be empty. Time given to being a friend is never wasted. It is an investment in happiness, and if one you have befriended proves faithless, that is his loss, not yours. You gain by being a friend. You gain by having a friend.

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

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of Packard Manor School

Boys and Girls 2 to 12. Lake-front estate adjacent to Chautauqua Institution. Carefully developed program. Karl Heinrich, head of Pittsburgh Civic Ballet, in charge of Dance Art. Land, water sports, riding. Weekly rates.

HILDA HEATH DE MARKO, Director, P. O. Box M, Chautauqua, N. Y.

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AND IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

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Keep Your Footwear Looking New

Whittemore's OIL PASTE In the Easy Opening Can

Miss Taylor Is Woman Archery Title Holder

Seventeen-Year-Old Newton Center Girl Captures Honor at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10—The shooting at the annual tournament of the National Archery Association has progressed far enough to determine the women's championship, which was captured by Madeleine Taylor, a 17-year-old girl from Newton Center, Mass.

Miss Taylor led the field in Tuesday's shooting and continued her brilliant performance yesterday. Her score in the double National round was 135—819, which is the second highest score in this particular round ever made in a national tournament. The record score is 139—847, made in 1931 by Mrs. Dorothy Cummings, also of Newton Center. Miss Taylor's score in the double Columbia was 143—953. The championship standing is based on the combined scores in the double National and double Columbia rounds.

Miss Taylor is also the second youngest archer to win a national title. Mrs. Cummings first won the title when she was 16 (she has won it seven times in all) and now Miss Taylor captures it at the age of 17.

Second place was won by Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., and the defending champion, Ilda Hanchett of Inglewood, Calif., was able to take only fifth place.

The other events decided yesterday were the junior championships. The girls' championship was won by Anna May King of Tulsa, Okla., and the boys' by Walter Haury, Newton, Kan.

The championship events for the men continue through Thursday. The men have shot the double York and have now to complete the double American. At the present time Ralph R. Miller Jr. of Seattle is in the lead. The summary:

Double Columbia Round

Madeleine Taylor, Newton Center	143-953
Mrs. G. M. Lyon, Tulsa	139-931
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	144-928
Margaret A. Broberg, El Cerrito	139-895
Mrs. A. L. Holcomb, Grand Rapids	141-891
Mrs. I. M. Stamps, Seattle	139-887
Mrs. G. D. Mudd, St. Louis	143-877
Ilda Hanchett, Inglewood	142-839
Stephens Swentzen, Pearl Crest	137-837
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	140-828

Double National Round

Madeleine Taylor	135-819
Mrs. G. D. Mudd	139-715
Dorothy Duggan	137-713
Ilda Hanchett	137-701
Mrs. I. M. Stamps	130-646
Mrs. G. M. Lyon	122-628
Mrs. F. P. McNaspy	113-628
Mrs. A. L. Holcomb	130-628

Double York Round

Ralph R. Miller Jr., Seattle	252-1293
Russell B. Hoogerhyde, Bristol	250-1234
Malvern N. Spensel, Pacific Grove	218-1163
Clinton N. Douglass, Los Angeles	237-1157
Chester Seay, Hollywood	230-1114
W. C. McMillian, Los Angeles	224-1066
Frank Breest, Fullerton	220-1066
Frank X. Goulet, Los Angeles	230-1064
Frank Horack, Tonawanda	216-1062
Samuel L. Colin, Webster Groves	227-1061

Yacht Club Starts On New England Cruising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10—The New York Yacht Club fleet under the command of Com. Junius S. Morgan, flying his blue flag from his father's well-known Corsair, started today on a cruise along the New England coast, during which there will be five squadron runs and two races off Newport for the Astor and King's Cups.

The event is the eighty-third since the initial cruise of one of the oldest organizations in the country which took place early in August, 1844, with Newport as its objective. The fleet today had the same port in view when it hoisted sail at the mouth of the Thames for a 40-mile run along the southern Rhode Island shore, with cups offered for the racing portion of the fleet by Mr. William A. W. Stewart, vice-commodore.

Interest in the runs and races this year will be more or less centered in the two Class J boats, Vanitie and Weetamoe, although four 12 meters, five 10 meters, several 8 meters and a goodly number of cruisers will contribute their share to the competitive sailing affairs.

Marathon Trapshooting

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 10 (AP)—Breaking 497 out of 500 targets, Joseph F. Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, won the 500-target amateur championship of the world yesterday in the feature event of the second day's card of the thirteenth annual T. Clarence Marshall trapshooting classic. Hiestand had an unfinished run of 326 straight, and dethroned S. Morris Crothers, the Pennsylvania state champion, who had won the title five times during the last eight years. Crothers, in defending the Marathon trapshooting championship crown, broke 490 targets. Of the women competing in yesterday's endurance shoot, Mrs. C. T. Jackson of Stormville, N. Y., finished with 452 broken targets. Long runs were climaxed by the 326 straight unfinished scoring of the winner. Another long run was scored by John D. Rake, Monroe, N. Y., 193 straight.

West Team Rated at 30 Goals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—The team which will represent the West in the "East-West" world's championship pony polo series which will start Sunday at the Onwentsia Country Club, Lake Forest, under the auspices of a Century of Progress, will have a handicap rating of 30 goals as against 33 for the team which has been picked to represent the East. Cecil Smith, a 9-goal player, will lead the western team, and the other players, all 7-goal men, will be Adrian Rourk, Elmer Boeseke Jr. and H. W. Williams.

Miss Cruickshank to Retire

RYE, N. Y., Aug 10 (AP)—Josephine N. Cruickshank, 24-year-old tennis star from Santa Ana, Calif., has decided to retire from national competition after this season, she said today. Miss Cruickshank, ninth in the national ranking and a semi-finalist in the eastern turf court championship here, isn't contemplating matrimony but figures on going to work instead. She hopes to get steady employment in Santa Ana, but whether or not, she says she is "positively through" this year.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	66	38	.635
New York	63	41	.606
Philadelphia	52	51	.505
Detroit	52	54	.491
Cleveland	52	57	.477
Chicago	48	56	.462
Boston	46	56	.451
St. Louis	42	65	.392

Results Aug. 9

Washington 4, New York 1.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 4.

Boyer Wins Belgian Title

SPA, Belgium, Aug. 10 (AP)—Auguste Boyer of Nice, France, won the Belgian open golf championship Tuesday with a 72-hole medal score of 282. Henry Cotton, British professional, finished second with 285 and Aubrey Boomer, professional at St. Cloud, France, third.

Two of English Group Survive In the Singles

Miss Cruickshank Defeats Miss Ridley, Winner Two Years Ago at Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10—The Eastern lawn tennis championships were brought right up to date yesterday, with the exception of the men's doubles, when the women's singles which must be finished on Saturday, due to the approach of the United States championships, were brought to the semifinals, and the men's singles and all but three matches of the men's doubles to the quarterfinals.

In the women's events, the overseas threat, though still strong, was much reduced, when Josephine N. Cruickshank, the Californian, scored an easy victory over Joan C. Ridley, winner two years ago, 6—0, 6—2, and one of the British Wightman Cup team, Dorothy E. Round, defeated her team mate, Freda James, in a hard-fought three-set match, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. The other semifinalist pair are Mae Ceurvorst, the left hander from Wichita, Kan., and Mary P. Heeley, also of the British team. Miss Ceurvorst advanced two rounds, scoring over Jean A. Burritt, the Canadian player, 6—3, 6—4, and Alice C. Francis, former junior indoor champion, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Heeley ended the hopes of one of the California newcomers, Elisabeth Deike, 6—1, 6—3. In the doubles, Miss Round and Miss Heeley, and Miss James, paired with Elizabeth Ryan, are in the semifinals, with two more matches in the quarterfinal round scheduled for this afternoon.

Six of the eight seeded players in the men's singles, and all four seeded teams in the men's doubles, are still in the tournament, with the vacancies caused by the default of Frank A. Parker, and the defeat of Keith Gledhill, the lone surprise of yesterday's play, filled by Jack P. Tidball, intercollegiate champion, in the case of Parker, and by Karl F. Kamrath, the Texan, who was responsible for the defeat of Gledhill. But most of the other seeded survivors were pushed to the utmost to win, five of the matches requiring three sets.

Eastern Turf Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 8—2.

Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—2, 7—5.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 3—6, 8—1.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Hal Surface and Sam Lee defeated H. C. Kirkbridge and C. C. Pell 3d, 6—0, 6—4.

Sutter and Wood defeated J. C. Kilmarx and Clifford Crouch, 6—1, 6—2.

Lott and Mangin defeated Davenport and Robert Kelleher, 6—0, 6—1.

Morgan Palmer and Albert Law Jr., defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. C. Beggs, 7—5, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker defeated John Nogrady and Leonard Straus, 6—0, 6—3.

Henry M. Culley and Coughlin defeated Lee Stetson and D. F. Haggerty, 6—0, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn and Henry Prusoff defeated Manfred Goldman and Sidney Adelstein, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Gledhill defeated A. L. Bruneau and James Challis, 6—2, 6—4.

Stoefen and Tidball defeated Morris and Sidney Legendre, by default.

Lott and Mangin defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Jacobs, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Robert Bryan and McDiarmid defeated Palmer and Law, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.

Van Ryn and Prusoff defeated Victor Hockmeyer and John F. Putnam, 6—0, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Third Round

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Ont., 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Joan C. Ridley, England, 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Freda James, England, 6—4, 6—3.

Mae Ceurvorst defeated Alice C. Francis, East Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—3.

Mary P. Heeley, England, defeated Elizabeth Deike, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Carolyn Roberts and Grace P. Surber defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier and Barbara Stoddard, 6—8, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Baroness Levi and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 6—2, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. H. C. Brunis defeated Miss Roberts and Miss Surber, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5.

Miss Cruickshank and Alice L. Marble defeated Miss Burritt and Beatrice Symons, 6—0, 6—0.

Theodosia Smith and Eugenia Sampson defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., 6—3, 4—6, 9—7.

Third Round

Dorothy E. Round and Mary P. Heeley defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester and Freda Scharman, 6—1, 7—5.

Elizabeth Ryan and Freda James defeated Marjorie L. Sachs and Virginia Ellis, 6—1, 6—1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	79	51	.608
Baltimore	69	60	.535
Rochester	69	61	.531
Toronto	66	64	.508
Albany	60	66	.455
Montreal	60	68	.469
Buffalo	60	68	.469
Jersey City	52	75	.409

Results Aug. 9

Newark 8, Rochester 5.
Newark 7, Rochester 2.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 5, Albany 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	36	16	.619
New Orleans	35	18	.581
Memphis	22	20	.524
Nashville	20	21	.488
Little Rock	22	24	.478
Chattanooga	21	24	.467
Birmingham	19	22	.463
Atlanta	17	27	.386

Results Aug. 9

Memphis 9, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 3.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 3, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 4, Birmingham 3.
Birmingham 6, Atlanta 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	78	51	.605
Portland	76	53	.884
Los Angeles	77	53	.592
Hollywood	74	53	.583
Oakland	58	71	.450
Missions	52	78	.400
San Francisco	51	77	.398
Seattle	47	78	.376

Results Aug. 9

Oakland 9, Missions 3.
San Francisco 13, Portland 9.
Seattle 11, Los Angeles 5.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.

Junior and Boys' Singles Play Reaches Quarterfinal Rounds

Christner, Kansas, Defeats Velinder, Texan Seeded No. 4, in Only Major Upset in U. S. Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 10—The United States junior and boys' tennis championships went into the quarterfinal rounds here yesterday with only one major upset marring the seeded entry. The tournament, which began Monday with 130 entrants in the junior and boys' divisions, is now down to eight juniors and eight boys in singles.

Most of the seeded players are in the quarterfinals despite the upset which was occasioned when Roy Anders Velinder, San Antonio tennis star, seeded No. 4 in the boys' division and semifinalist in the western junior tourney at Delafield, Wis., Aug. 5, was defeated by Warren E. Christner of Topeka, Kan., 6—2, 6—3.

Velinder seemed unable to continue his former pace set at the opening of the tourney, netting frequently and losing his control while Christner played a steady, cautious game.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, seeded Mako, over H. Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., in three sets, 4—6, 8—1, 6—1. Boulware surprised the Californian with his fast offensive play and the brilliance of the volleys caused consistent applause from the spectators. Budge, after the first set, opened a heavy offensive of well-varied strokes, which the Floridian could not handle to win.

Two of the seeded entries had trouble getting in the quarterfinals in the boys' division. Jay L. Cohn, Chicago star, seeded No. 3, defeated Vernon H. John, Denver, Colo., 6—1, 8—6. Cohn, who has been inconsistent throughout the tourney, lost his placement control in the second set which went to deuce before he finally steadied to win.

Ralph Burns, an unknown from Indianapolis, Ind., put George Ball of El Paso, Texas, seeded No. 7 to three sets before winning 4—6, 10—8, 6—4. Burns had the Texan 4—5 and 30-love in the second set after winning the first, but Ball succeeded in pulling out of the hole, taking advantage of the too cautious play of Burns. This is Burns first tourney.

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 1 in the boys' division, defeated Edward Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—1, 6—1, to win the quarterfinals, while Robert Riggs, from Los Angeles, seeded No. 2 defeated Robert E. Borcherdt, 6—0, 6—3. The two Californians paired together are seeded No. 1 in doubles.

In the junior doubles Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey of Los Angeles, seeded No. 1, defeated Will Brown and Horace D. Chandler, Culver M. A., 6—3, 6—2. While Don Budge, paired with William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded No. 2 defeated Ralph E. Ellis, Winnetka, Ill., and James D. Hinchliffe, New Haven, Conn., 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championships
Singles—Fourth Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Ernest M. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 6—1, 6—2.

W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Alfred L. Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.

William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Joseph L. Abrams, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

George Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Ralph Burns, Indianapolis, Ind., 4—6, 10—8, 6—4.

John Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated H. Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Ramsey D. Potts, Memphis, Tenn., defeated Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated Vernon H. John, Denver, Colo., 6—1, 8—6.

Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Fred W. Renker, Topeka, Kan. 6—2, 7—5.

Doubles—First Round

F. H. Barclay Jr., Baltimore, Md., and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Benjamin Mason and Robert Olson, South Bend, Ind., 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Second Round

C. Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Willis Brown and Horace D. Chandler, Culver M. A., 6—1, 6—2.

George Ball and Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Cyril E. Dougherty and Paul DeJohn, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—0, 6—3.

George E. Dulinig and Paschall Walthall, San Antonio, Texas, defeated John R. Behr, Bayside, L. I., and Frank Rericha, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Mark F. Martin Jr. and Robert S. Weinstock, St. Louis, Mo., defeated F. H. Barclay Jr., Baltimore, Md., and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., 6—2, 6—4.

John Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Ralph E. Ellis, Winnetka, Ill., and James D. Hinchcliffe, New Haven, Conn., 6—0, 6—3.

Ramsey D. Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., and Ernest M. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated John L. Graeber, Yazoo, Miss., and John Noblin, Jackson, Miss., 6—3, 6—3.

Robert Milhousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., defeated H. Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., and Richard Dumop, Paris, Tenn., 8—10, 10—8, 6—3.

Vernon M. John, Denver, Colo., and Fred W. Renker, Topeka, Kan., defeated Ralph Burns, Indianapolis, Ind., and Daniel Morse, Culver M. A., 6—3, 6—1.

Boys' Singles—Second Round

Edward Lindsey, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated Wesley Barnett, Baton Rouge, La., 7—5, 6—1.

Donald McNeil, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated William Louis Condy, Wilmette, Ill., 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., defeated Edward Lindsey, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—0, 6—1.

Emil R. Colmenares, Houston, Texas, defeated Seymour Greenburg, Chicago, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Warren E. Christner, Topeka, Kan., defeated Roy Anders Velinder, San Antonio, Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

Charles V. Shostrum Jr., Chicago, defeated Robert A. Low, Manomet, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Robert E. Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., 6—0, 6—3.

Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated Henry H. Daniels Jr., New York, 8—6, 6—3.

Arthur A. Jorgensen, Chicago, defeated Peter Lauck 3d, Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—7, 6—1.

Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Fred Garbrecht, Grand Rapids, Mich., 6—2, 6—0.

Boys' Doubles—Second Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., and Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Paul R. Brown, Chicago, and Ray Tindell, St. Louis, Mo., 6—1, 6—2.

William L. Condy, Wilmette, Ill., and Arthur C. Neilson, Winnetka, Ill., defeated E. Lawrence Blatt and William C. Fay, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—4, 6—3.

Robert E. Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., and Ray A. Velinder, San Antonio, Texas, defeated John B. Goodman, South Bend, Ind., and Robert A. Low, Manomet, Mass., by default.

Lyman W. Crossman Jr., White Plains, N. Y., and Peter Lauck 3d, Upper Montclair, N. J., defeated George Coquillard and John Kettas, South Bend, Ind., 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Donald McNeill and Edward Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated Stacy Hill and Edgar Roehl, Culver M. A., 6—1, 6—1.

Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., and Emil R. Colmenares, Houston, Texas, defeated Robert Bear and Charles Turner, Culver, Ind., 6—3, 6—1.

Arthur A. Jorgensen and Charles J. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated B. E. Lamb, Richmond, Va., and Donald Brown, Winnetka, Ill., 6—3, 6—1.

O. E. Barnhart And F. B. Krause Are Now Tied for Roque Lead

Roque Championship Standing
First Division

Player	Won	Lost	Pts	Ave
O. E. Barnhart	4	0	128	32
F. B. Krause	4	0	128	32
C. R. Zimmerman	1	0	32	32
G. E. Swanson	1	0	32	32
W. H. Hoagland	2	3	121	30¼
J. W. Keane	1	1	59	29
W. W. Wilson	4	1	136	27½
O. D. Barnhart	2	3	111	22½
W. E. Gilbert	0	3	58	19⅓
G. T. Franklin	2	3	134	19⅓
G. R. Dasey	3	6	132	18½

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., tied for first place in the third day of play for the first division championship of the American Roque League at Garfield Park here, yesterday. Krause won two games to build his standing to 4 won and none lost. Victories were scored by Krause over G. R. Dasey of Indianapolis, Ind., 32 to 0, and over W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, 32 to 8. His performance was called remarkable as he made 64 wickets while his opponents made a total of 8.

The whitewash game was matched by O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., who also shut out Dasey. This victory kept Barnhart up at the top of the standing with four straight wins.

Wilson's loss to Krause was his first in four starts. He came back to trim W. E. Gilbert of the local courts 32 to 18. The summary

American Roque League Championship
First Division

J. W. Keane, Washington Park, defeated G. R. Dasey, Indianapolis, 32 to 3.

G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, defeated J. W. Keane, 32 to 26.

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated W. E. Gilbert, Garfield Park, 32 to 18.

G. E. Swanson, Garfield Park, defeated G. T. Franklin, 32 to 7.

O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated W. E. Gilbert, 32 to 15.

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated O. R. Dasey, 32 to 0.

F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., defeated W. W. Wilson, 32 to 8.

F. B. Krause defeated O. R. Dasey, 32 to 0.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ills, defeated G. T. Franklin, 32 to 15.

Three victories yesterday boosted the standing of J. R. West of Lincoln Park, in the second division. He now shows four straight wins and no loss. A. W. Collins of Washington Park likewise kept his slate clean, winning two games. The summary:

Second Division

W. C. Mighell, Aurora, defeated D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 32 to 25.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich., defeated Edward Norris, Garfield Park, 32 to 21.

T. E. O'Connor, Lincoln Park, defeated Edward Norris, 32 to 15.

J. R. West, Lincoln Park, defeated G. F. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 33 to 6.

J. R. West defeated W. C. Mighell, 32 to 27.

J. R. West defeated S. C. Stowe, 32 to 1.

D. C. Hills defeated S. C. Stowe, 32 to 21.

Richard Hayes, Garfield Park, defeated Edward Norris, 32 to 20.

A. W. Collins, Washington Park, defeated T. E. O'Connor, 39 to 23.

T. E. Collins defeated S. C. Stowe, 32 to 6.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Canadian Press)—Scores in county championship cricket matches that started yesterday were:

Kent, 209 (Wooley, 72; Copson, five for 63); Derbyshire, 84 (Freeman, six for 30); Kent, 25 for two; at Canterbury.

Worcestershire, 193 (Walters, 64; Goddard, six for 67); Gloucestershire, 251 for eight (Dacre, 56); at Cheltenham.

Sussex, 379 for seven (John Langridge, 58; J. Parks, 163); vs. Surrey at Hastings.

Yorkshire, 374 for five (Sutcliffe, 174; Mitchell, 95); vs. Leicestershire at Leicester.

Lancashire, 414 for five (Watson, 53; Paynter, 83; Lister, 100 not out; Sibbles, 71 not out); vs. Middlesex at Manchester.

Hampshire, 379 for five (Mead, 182; McCorkell, 57; Pothecary, 114 not out); vs. Nottinghamshire at Southampton.

Glamorgan, 234 (D. A. Davies, 93; Hawlins, four for 61); Somerset, 46 for two at Weston-super-Mare.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	76	38	.661
Minneapolis	64	56	.533
St. Paul	63	56	.529
Indianapolis	59	55	.518
Toledo	58	59	.497
Louisville	56	60	.483
Milwaukee	49	67	.422
Kansas City	45	76	.372

Results Aug. 9

Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.
Kansas City 4, Louisville 1.
Columbus 10, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus 9, Minneapolis 0.
Indianapolis 1, Milwaukee 0.
Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Scott to Witness Record

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10 (AP)—When Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees' first baseman, establishes a new major-league record for playing in consecutive games, as he is scheduled to do against the St. Louis Browns here next Tuesday, the present record holder is expected to witness the performance. L. Everett Scott, former Red Sox and Yankee infielder, who starred in 1307 straight games before he was forced out, has been invited by the Browns' management to attend the game. Scott, who began his string back in 1916 and retired May 6, 1925, just a month before Gehrig started to work, operates a bowling establishment at Fort Warne, Ind.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	43	.592
Pittsburgh	59	46	.562
Chicago	59	47	.557
Boston	56	51	.523
St. Louis	55	53	.514
Philadelphia	44	59	.427
Brooklyn	43	60	.413
Cincinnati	44	63	.411

Results Aug. 9

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 7.

Dodgers Sign Outfielder

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Baseball League today announced the signing of Arthur Graham, former outfielder with Woonsocket of the New England League. Graham signed for himself as a free agent. Graham is 22, a native of Somerville, Mass., and batted .400 with Woonsocket.

Olin Dutra And Sarazen Win In The First Round

Defending Champion Has Close Battle With Myles in P. G. A. Golf

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10—Out of another withering bombardment of par, Olin A. Dutra, defending titleholder, and Gene Sarazen, outstanding favorite, emerged victorious yesterday in their first-round matches in the Professional Golfers' Association of America championship at the Blue Mound Country Club.

Finding the range of the 6270-yard course, they came through in easy fashion, Sarazen tying the course record on the first nine in the forenoon with a dazzling 31, four under par. He went on to an ultimate 8-and-7 victory over Vincent Eldred, veteran campaigner from Pittsburgh.

Dutra, deadlocked with Reggie Myles of Ashland, Ohio, for 26 holes, gained the second round with a 4-and-3 triumph. His putter was in rare form and sank putts from distances of 27 to 16 feet.

Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., Ryder Cup player and a star of the winter tournaments, furnished the scoring fireworks in the morning with a 32-34—66, one short of the course record. He was three under perfect figures for 31 holes as he crushed Al Houghton of Washington, 6 and 5.

Horton Smith of Chicago and Leonard H. Diegel were two Ryder Cup players to fall by the wayside in the heavy shelling. Smith encountered Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., and was eliminated, 6 and 5.

Only one match went to the thirty-sixth green, Johnny Farrell coming back from an almost hopeless disadvantage to defeat Victor Ghezzi of Rumson, N. J., 1 up.

Three down at noon, Farrell trailed until the thirty-third hole. He went ahead on the thirty-fifth, where he negotiated a near stymie to win with a par 4. They halved the final hole in 4's.

Many of the finest shotmakers in the world of golf remained in the championship drive last night. Among them, in addition to the aforementioned, were Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., 1931 champion; Ed Dudley of Wilmington, Del., Ryder Cup star; "Light Horse" Harry Cooper of Chicago; Johnny Golden of Noroton, Conn., and Wee Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond. The summary:

Professional Golfers' Association Championship—First Round

John Revolta, Menominee, Mich., defeated Alex Ogilak, Catskill, N. Y., 12 and 11.

James Hines, New York, defeated Mortie Dutra, Detroit, 3 and 2.

Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C., defeated Willie Klein, New York, 2 and 1.

Frank Walsh, Chicago, defeated Jack Curley, Quincy, Mass., 3 and 2.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Al Houghton, Washington, 6 and 5.

Tom Creavy, Albany, defeated Dick Metz, Deal, N. J., 3 and 2.

Willie Goggin, Salada Beach, Calif., defeated Leonard H. Diegel, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 4 and 3.

Al R. Espinosa, Akron, Ohio, defeated Charles Schneider, Cheltenham, Penna., 3 and 2.

Gene Sarazen, Miami, Fla., defeated Vincent Eldred, Pittsburgh, 8 and 7.

Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., defeated Horton Smith, Chicago, 6 and 5.

Harry Cooper, Chicago, defeated Dave Hackney, Lowell, Mass., 6 and 5.

Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., defeated Benno Fautke, Detroit, 2 and 1.

John Golden, Noroton Conn., defeated Gunnar Johnsen, St. Paul, 3 and 2.

Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, defeated Bunny Torpey, Dodson, Mo., 3 and 2.

Olin A. Dutra, Los Angeles, defeated Reggie Myles, Ashland, Ohio, 4 and 3.

John Farrell, New York, defeated Victor J. Ghezzi, Rumson, N. J., 1 up.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur Is Winner Over Mrs. Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK PARK, Ill., Aug. 10—After four years, Mrs. Gregg Lifur of the Riviera C. C., Los Angeles, Calif., evened accounts with Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake C. C., Kansas City, in the second round of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Oak Park Country Club here yesterday. In the 1929 tournament Mrs. Hill defeated Mrs. Lifur in the title final even at 18, even at 36 and sank a 20-foot putt for an eagle win on the extra hole. Both competed steadily in intervening tourneys but never met again until yesterday. Mrs. Lifur won, 3 and 2, at 18 holes.

The march of the Los Angeles players, led by Mrs. Lifur, carried three of the four contenders from the coast through the second round. The others were Helen Lawson and Elizabeth Abbott, who defeated lesser rivals. Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., near Chicago, former winner, defeated another former champion, Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., of Northmoor C. C., 1 up. The summary:

Women's Western Golf Championship—Second Round

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, 3 and 2.

Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C., defeated Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, Tenn., 2 and 1.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Mrs. L. K. Zech, Tam O'Shanter C. C., 7 and 6.

Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, defeated Imgard Grabbe, Terre Haute, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C., defeated Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., Northmoor C. C., 1 up.

Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. C. B. Harbaugh, Cleveland, 4 and 3.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, defeated Mildred Green, Los Angeles, 1 up (19 holes).

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C., 6 and 5.

Warwickshire Scores 367

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 10 (Canadian Press)—Warwickshire had scored 367 runs for the loss of seven wickets at the close of play yesterday in its two-day cricket m tch against the touring British West Indies team. The match started under dull skies that occasionally dropped rain on the grounds, but did no harm to the wicket. Five thousand spectators were on hand to see the West Indies take the field. The home team got off to a bad start when the first wicket fell for no runs, but warmed up later and scored more freely. R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire captain, was top scorer with 130 not out.

To Train in Quebec Again

QUEBEC, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League again will do their pre-season training in Quebec, beginning Oct. 15, according to word received here from Art Ross, manager of the club. The Bruins and the Cubs, their Canadian-American League club, trained in Quebec last year. A squad of 50 players will be brought to camp.

Helen Germaine Beats Cleveland Player, 6—2, 8—6

Simons, Men's Champion, Carried to Four Sets by Shostrom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The United States public parks championships were brought down to the quarterfinals for men's singles and the semifinals for women Aug. 8, with the champions, past and present, still in the running. Helen E. Germaine, the home park player who is the defending champion, once more stood out as a national figure in women's tennis in defeating Mrs. Andree Russell of Cleveland, 6—2, 8—6, but Arnold P. Simons of Louisville, defending his men's title, was carried to four sets before he conquered John Shostrom of Chicago, 9—7, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3. Theodore R. Drewes, former title holder, of St. Louis, had an even closer battle before he eliminated Robert Luke of Birmingham, Ala., 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

The lone surprise came when Earl Bossong of Cincinnati, a contender in many previous tourneys, was defeated by the second Chicago player, George O'Connell, defaulting when leading at 8—7, in the second set. The summary:

United States Public Parks Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Fourth Round

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, defeated John Shostrom, Chicago, 9—7, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Robert Lake, Birmingham, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Leonard Hartman, New York, defeated Anthony Latona, Washington, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

William Schommer, Minneapolis, defeated Hester Pink, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Emil Bosson, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—7, default.

Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, defeated Wiley Van Wagner, Louisville, 5—

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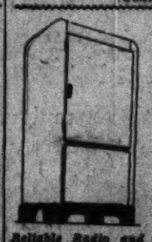
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Help Near Halifax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

TWO young women from New York were motoring through Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. On a lovely Sunday morning, when they were about 10 miles from Halifax, they were dismayed to find that they were out of gasoline. A lone pump in front of a tiny store had been observed about five miles back.

In a few minutes a car rounded the bend in the road. As it approached they were overjoyed to see that it carried a license plate from their home state. The car stopped beside them, and arrangements were soon made to take one of the girls as far as the gasoline pump. This was on the route of the car from the States, and so would not inconvenience its occupants.

Upon their arrival, the wife of the storekeeper said that her husband would be able in a short time to take the young lady back to her car with some gasoline. With this assurance the new-found friends went on their way.

After considerable delay the proprietor appeared. He was rather forbidding in aspect, a huge man of powerful build, with bushy jet-black eyebrows, and large, drooping "walrus" moustache. However, he proved to be the kindest Scotsman imaginable. Putting his two little children in the back seat of his car, and the stranded stranger in the front seat, he started cheerily on the five-mile drive. On the way, he explained his delay. His son had gone to a neighboring town, taking the keys to the garage with him, and it had been necessary to muster out the entire male population of the tiny hamlet and all the tools available to help take the door off the garage to enable him to get his car out.

Upon arriving at the waiting car, he poured in the gallon of gasoline and then uncompromisingly refused to accept pay for anything except the gasoline. Money was then offered to buy something for the children, but this also was refused, with the statement that they all had had the beautiful ride and were happy to have an opportunity to be of service. No argument was sufficient to make him change his mind, and as he climbed back into his car for the ride back to the garage he remarked, "I may be where I'll need help some time."

The young woman regretfully replied, "But I won't be there to help you!"

"No," he said, "but someone will!" And with a cheery wave, he was on his way.

This helpfulness to a stranger has ever since remained in the young woman's grateful remembrance, and has been the direct cause of her endeavoring to pass on the service to others.

What They Say

Suppress Details

"In London, when an officer arrests a citizen on a criminal charge, the papers give the news of the arrest, but not the details of the crime. In handling the story in this manner, they do away with the danger of suggesting the commission of a similar crime to susceptible persons."—*Prof. August Vollmer.*

World's Fickleness

"The taste of the world is becoming as fickle as women's fashions."—*Prince of Wales.*

Well Described

"I met your husband for the first time at the new village concert," said Mrs. Betts to her new neighbor. "He struck me as being a man of rare gifts."

Mrs. Potts sniffed. "He certainly is!" she replied. "I've had only three presents from him since we were married."—*Answers.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's provisional government—

much to the relief of delinquent income tax payers, canceled all tax arrears prior to 1931. The tax law had been protested because city residents bore the brunt of the tax burden. For example, the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro were paying 65 per cent of Brazil's total income tax.

During the recent warm spell—

Miss Lucille Fleetwood, postmistress of Allerton, Ill., suggested to her patrons that they telephone to see if they had any mail. Her plan met with instant favor with all her 700 patrons.

California has shown—

the most rapid increase in population among the states. It has increased by 384,749 persons since 1930.

Forty-two per cent—

of the persons found guilty of indictable offenses in England and Wales last year were under 21.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Louisville Courier Journal
Left Behind.

Courtesy Detroit News
Isn't He the Nicest Man?

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
The Result of Going Faster Than the Road.

Courtesy Indianapolis News
Almost Recognized.

Courtesy New York World-Telegram
The Wheels of Progress

Courtesy Saint Paul Pioneer-Press
Why Not Relieve the Unemployment by Hiring a Few More Police?

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

130

If there is a group", said the guide, "who haven't been shown through the plant, there is some possibilities I will be able to get started with you aroud noon. Try and amuse yourselves until that time, incidentally, walking around that corner and turning to the left, a refreshment stand will be found

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Comma (continued from yesterday)—The following rules for the use of the comma may be added to those published yesterday:

5. *To separate coördinate words, phrases, and very short clauses, arranged in a series:*

Words: The cages were filled with owls, bitterns, and herons.
Phrases: In the morning, at noon, and in the evening, we can be helpful.
Short clauses: Mary slept, Joan danced, and I practiced my music.

Note: All reference works available to this department agree in favoring the comma before "and" in series such as the foregoing.

When, however, the last two principals of a series are very closely related, much more so than any other two, the comma may be omitted before the "and"; for example:

Our meal consisted of beefsteak, potatoes, strawberries and cream.

A better way, perhaps, would be to insert "and" between "potatoes" and "strawberries" (leaving the comma), for "strawberries and cream" really combine into one member of the series.

6. *To separate two adjectives of the same value,—coördinate in thought—modifying the same substantive:*

He was an ambitious, enterprising man.
She was a short, slight girl.

Note: When the second adjective combines with the substantive and forms a definite concept, which the first adjective seems to modify, the comma is not used:

He was an ambitious young man.
She wore a small red hat.

"Young" and "ambitious" are not coördinate in thought, in the first place. In the second, "young" combines naturally with "man," forming a definite concept; and "ambitious" describes it.

7. *To set off a mild interjection:*

Alas, it could not be.
Oh, come along.

8. *To denote an ellipsis:*

Reading makes a full man; conversation, a ready man; and writing, an exact man.

[To Be Continued Tomorrow]

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

HE WHO receives a benefit should never forget it; he who bestows should never remember it.—CHARRON.

In Lighter Vein

Appropriate

She: "This green is as smooth as a ballroom floor."

He: "May I have the next stance?"—*Los Angeles Times.*

—Humorist

Angler's Wife: "My dear, ever since my husband caught this fish, I've had to put up with him bringing every person he meets indoors to see it. So I decided to have it here on the lawn."

Milk?

"Oh, daddy, daddy!" cried the dairyman's young son, holding a very wet kitten triumphantly aloft as he rushed into the family parlor, where his father was entertaining the county agent and other notables who had come to inspect his modern dairy. "The cat fell into a can of milk, but I rescued it from a watery end!"—*Country Gentleman.*

Different Spheres

"Don't you know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you."

"Yes, but she's not in the same circle."—*Christian Advocate.*

In These Days

"When I started in life, young man," said the wealthy contractor, "I worked 12 hours a day."

"Yes," replied the young man, "but in these rapid times anyone who took 12 hours to do a day's work would get fired."—*Pathfinder.*

Still Women

"Women seem to be taking a pretty active part in politics."

"Not so active: It's still quite evident that the average women would rather be light than be President."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog,

"Hm-m- somebody left the garden gate open- Guess I'll go in and look around"-
Suddenly I came upon Jumbo and he was rooting to beat the band—
"See what I have found", he grunted as he picked up a potato and began eating it—
"Hey!" I barked-"This is Uncle George's potato patch- You'd better skedaddle out of here in a hurry!"
But I soon saw that he would need a little urging, and I proceeded to give it to him—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the Scrapbook

Creed of the Open Road

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following "Creed of the Open Road" was formulated by the American Automobile Association:

The beauty of the open road is not policed except by the honor of the traveler.

I, therefore, who love the freedom of the open road, shall not permit that freedom to generate into license.

Capable of perceiving the beauty of trees, I shall be incapable of destroying that beauty for those who may follow.

The living radiance of the flowers brightens my journey. I shall not wantonly wrest from them that life and radiance.

It is the very order and cleanliness of a wayside camp that tempts me to halt for rest. I shall not, then, be so boorish a guest as to leave it in disorder and uncleanliness.

I shall respect the lives, the property, and the customs of the community through which I may pass.

Certainly, privileges entail obligations. I, who travel the open road, value and enjoy its countless privileges. Equally, therefore, do I assume its few and legitimate obligations.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Porch-Floor Painting

I found any number of porch floors in our neighborhood needed painting, and I went from house to house asking if I could do this needed repair work. I got several jobs; and then I found that with these first patrons to vouch for my work, it was easy to keep busy with just this simple kind of paint work that most any boy can do. Chester L.

Door-to-Door Shines

The best way I know for making money is to get together a small shoe-shining outfit and go from door to door soliciting work. Many housewives are glad to not have to make a trip downtown with their own or their children's footwear, and they will be glad to let you come regularly to do the family shoe-shining. At five cents a shine, one can make a good amount in a day. C. D. L.

Printing

A college girl who could find no regular work, found a way to make some money. She calls at stores and offices to secure orders for printing statements and papers of all kinds. She then takes the order to the different printing shops and gets their bids, which she submits to her customer. If she secures the order, the printing firm getting it pays her a commission. Miss Edna McG.

Amusements

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Tonight at 8:30 CARMEN
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
Tom'w. Eve. at 8:30 AND PAGLIACCI
Prices: 50c and $1.10, NO HIGHER. Tickets at Colonial Theatre, Filene's, Jordan Marsh's.

All Nature

Red-Eyed Vireo

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN vocations were being decided upon for the birds, the little red-eyed vireo must have joined in the party bound for Birdland Preaching School, for never in all the history of birdland has there been a more enthusiastic peacher and questioner. "You-see-it you-know-it do-you-hear-me do-you-believe-it," it whistles, and after a short pause to see whether you are going to reply, it adds, "Wee cheweo turrullit cheweeo," delivered in a sweet warbling tone.

Unlike some birds that sing only at particular times—and while singing are careful to pick just the proper perch, strike just the proper attitude, and put all their energy and thought into their singing—the red-eye mimics the schoolboy that told his teacher once he could study better if he whistled. All day long we see this industrious bird at work among the foliage of the trees, searching diligently for caterpillars and other noxious insect larvæ, or for adult winged insects—and singing all the time.

Red-eye spends the winter in Central and South America. Spring finds it in nearly every part of eastern United States and Canada. The first week in June is nesting time and the low pensile nest is usually constructed of grass, grapevine bark, pine needles and fragments of newspapers and hornets' nests. The whole makes a very neat bundle to hang across the fork of a twig near by.

The eggs are pure white with a few dots of brownish black. Incubation of the four eggs takes about 12 days; frequently, two broods are raised in a season.

Adults are slightly smaller than the English sparrow, with dull, olive-green upper parts, a slate-gray cap, a well-defined white line passing over the eye from the bill and ending at the back of the head, a dusky line through the red eye, and white underparts. The underside of the tail is sulphur yellow.

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Also à la Carte
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Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Throwing Light on Prices

TWO mistakes are commonly made by orthodox economists and hard-money advocates in their decrying of money stabilization proposals. Both are illustrated in metropolitan newspaper comment on such developments recently as the special study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of price trends in the United States since 1929. One is the supposition that to attempt to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar is to undertake to stabilize all prices in a rigid relationship. The other is that if prices are merely "let alone" they will readily adjust themselves to an equitable level.

Critics of inflation point out that some prices have risen much more rapidly than others since the American dollar was unhitched from gold last March. This, they say, illustrates the difficulties of a managed currency. Yet at the same time they complain that with a managed currency and a stabilized purchasing unit there would be no fluctuations of price to correct conditions of over- or under-production. The fact is that under the stable money theory the price of an individual commodity might either rise or fall in accord with demand and supply of that commodity so long as the average of prices for all commodities is not raised or lowered by supply and demand for gold.

As for "letting prices and money alone" in the hope they will right themselves, the world has had about enough of that. It may be granted that the national recovery administration and the agricultural adjustment administration are not embarking on an easy task in that part of their work which seeks to establish a fair equilibrium of prices, helping some to rise and holding down others. But their aim is right in endeavoring simply to strike a balance at which the income of workers—farm, factory or office—will be enough to make them as efficient consumers as they are producers.

In this connection the government statistical bureau's report serves a useful purpose. It helps to indicate those industries and products which have sustained the heaviest price fall since 1929 and which therefore seem entitled to the greatest recovery. Agricultural prices, as a group, dropped most severely and after a merited rise still stood in June 48.5 per cent below the June, 1929, level, while the decline for foods was 38.3 per cent; for textiles, 31.7; for fuels and lighting materials, 27.2; house furnishings, 22.4; metals and metal products, 21.6; and building materials, 21.5.

Some account naturally should be taken of the fact that certain prices, such as for textiles and some kinds of lumber, were pretty well deflated before 1929. But the surprise in the table is the fact that forty-two of the 784 commodities surveyed have not changed in price during the depression and twenty-seven have advanced. There may be reasons for this, but the public should know them, and it should know also the scores of lines in which today's prices represent the greatest of bargains.

The theory that prices will naturally adjust themselves is based on an assumption that consumers generally have a comprehensive knowledge of markets and values. This assumption is fully as naïve as any that is charged against liberal economic theorists. For the need of consumers' information is an outstanding deficiency of the current economic system. So let the Bureau of Labor Statistics continue to throw light on the relative trends of prices, and the people will be better able to judge where their dollars will accomplish most and where price support is justified.

The Future of Central Europe

THE visit of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Gömbös, to Berlin, the vigorous stand that Chancellor Dollfuss is making against Fascism in Austria, the recent conversations between Italy and Germany, and again between Italy and Hungary, the negotiations in which M. Paul-Boncour has been engaged respecting the alternatives of an Austro-German union or an Austro-Hungarian union, and the inevitable flood of rumors on the restoration of the Hapsburgs in the person of Prince Otto—all these diplomatic activities raise in an acute form once more the future of central Europe.

The diplomatic struggle really centers around Austria. Two possibilities are most frequently mentioned. One is Anschluss, by which is meant incorporation in the German Reich. The other is reconstruction of an Austro-Hungarian bloc.

France and the Little Entente, in accordance with the treaties and with various protocols, have hitherto resolutely opposed the Anschluss. Italy likewise made it clear that it was not disposed to facilitate construction of a Greater Germany, which would extend to the Brenner Pass—that is to say, to the frontiers of Italy.

In these circumstances, it is hardly too much to say that the visit of Mr. Gömbös, the Hungarian Prime Minister, to Chancellor Hitler, was in the capacity of a virtual ambassador of Signor Mussolini. His chief business was to plead that the best course for Germany at present was to favor an Austro-Hungarian union to save Austria from being thrown into the arms of the Little Entente or from becoming an instrument of France.

That, for Signor Mussolini, would be the ideal solution, for the whole of Hungarian policy is pivoted on Italy, and a new Austria-Hungary could never conceivably be strong enough to cause disquietude to Italy. Moreover, an Austro-Hungarian bloc would be a counterweight to the Little Entente, and would help to secure for Italy in central and eastern Europe the rôle of arbiter it desires. In such a combination the restoration of the Monarchy has been clearly envisaged.

The French Foreign Minister appears to have lent a willing ear to the suggestion that Austria and Hungary united would not be tempted by the offer of German economic concessions to enter into a veritable alliance with Germany. But against this policy other French voices are loudly raised. It is contended that, in reality, an Austro-Hungarian union is not, as is represented, an alternative to an Austro-German Anschluss. On the contrary, it may prove to be an extension of the Anschluss. A united Austro-Hungary might still come under the domination of Germany. Far better, it is proclaimed, a simple Anschluss, than a larger Anschluss of which an Austro-Hungarian union would be but the first stage.

The Little Entente is likewise troubled at the prospect of the proposed union of the central European countries. It fears lest the union, under Italian if not under German patronage, would be employed as a weapon against Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Roumania. There might be an immense revival of the old project of Mittel-Europa.

The true solution, if it could be accomplished, would appear to be a collaboration, especially in the economic domain, with the members of the Little Entente. That was the idea which was championed by André Tardieu when he was Prime Minister in 1932. M. Beneš, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, himself puts forward the proposal. Yet it should be pointed out that such a policy requires much more good will, and a much more definite proposal of concessions, than have yet been forthcoming not only on the Austro-Hungarian but also on the Little Entente side.

The "New Deal" in Haiti

AN EXECUTIVE agreement just signed at Port-au-Prince provides for the definite removal of the American marines from Haiti by Oct. 1, 1934, and for less stringent overseeing of the finances of the Republic by Americans. This agreement is an improvement in many respects over the treaty, passed by the American Senate in September last, and rejected by the Haitian Senate. Not least of these are the bringing forward of the date for the removal of the marines and the manner in which the whole matter has been handled. One of the strongest reasons for the failure of the earlier treaty was the rather tactless manner of presenting it to the Haitians. This led to misunderstandings of its real purpose.

The present agreement is occasion for general rejoicing. The Haitians have worked diligently in the past dark years and have emerged with a balanced budget and a surplus in the treasury; they deserve the palm which the withdrawal of the marines connotes. They will regain their liberty while America will lose another dark cloud on the inter-American horizon. Marines have always represented action which spoke louder than did the words deprecating intervention.

Slowly, mistakes of the past are being corrected. It is being discovered that "marineocracy" did not pay and that the specific abuses which the marines did correct did not offset the losses in good will and more material advantages in other parts of the Latin-American world.

Again the approach of President Roosevelt must be commended. No trumpet calls heralded a new order for Haiti. Red tape and cumbersome machinery were swept aside for more direct and courteous executive agreements—gentlemen's agreements, between the heads of sovereign peoples.

Automobile and Radio

MOTORCAR radio is not a new phenomenon. For almost four years, the process of merging the receiver and the automobile has been going on. Under the resourceful engineering genius of the two industries, it now has been largely perfected. The first line of cars to come through with radio receivers as standard equipment has been announced.

In the very ease of using the automobile set of today, the public is likely to be unaware of the engineering achievement which it represents. The automobile engine is a very considerable electrical device itself, and offered no little interference to the quality of the radio's performance. Engine vibration and spark plug operation were a combination that the radio, in its early form, could not overcome. However, the motor and radio engineers gradually eliminated the difficulty and worked out devices for shielding the receiver from the engine's electrical effects.

On its part, the receiver did not take naturally to the alliance. It offered some interference to the operation of the car. For one thing, it drained the battery. Again, it tended to interfere with the efficiency of the engine's electrical system. That has been worked out to the point where, in the car with radio as standard equipment, a special generator takes care of the current requirements of the receiver. Then there was the problem of installation, which was extremely complicated in ways the public rarely recognized. But this, too, has been simplified.

So, one cannot but admire the ingenuity and persistence of the engineers in developing such a device. But while respecting this, there are factors apart from mechanical and electrical excellence which affect materially its usefulness.

First, some will ask with considerable seriousness whether the operation of a radio in the automobile while on the road may not distract the driver's attention from his driving at some critical moment. Traffic officials might well make close observations as to whether in practice there is evidence of an added highway hazard.

Second, while many will enjoy a bit of music with a picnic meal or some vocal companionship on an otherwise lonely drive, there are others to whom one of the attractions of a car is the escape it offers from the blaring jazz and soap salesmanship of the radio at home. If these seekers after outdoor quiet are to be continually smitten with billboards on the ear as well as the eye, neither motoring nor radio will profit greatly by their custom.

Doings in Deadwood

JUST when it seemed in these serious times that the United States had grown up and attained that sedateness proper to the adult stage comes a reminder that it is still pretty young—even adolescent.

Deadwood, South Dakota, has been holding a historical pageant. For three days its citizens delved back into antiquity; to that remote epoch of far-away 1876 when the discovery of yellow metal in the Black Hills brought the traditional concomitants of picturesque miners, flamboyant dance halls and slick gamblers familiar to all readers of the Bret Harte school of literature.

When England turns to the past for purposes of pageantry, she has to turn the pages of history back to some episode that happened hundreds and hundreds of years ago, such as, for instance, King Alfred hiding in a peasant's cottage and being roundly scolded for letting apple dumplings burn which the housewife had told him to watch.

Sometimes, indeed, a local pageant may deal with something less ancient—Sir Francis Drake's peevishness at being forced to leave a game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe to sally forth and route the Spanish Armada, although English people feel that that little brush with Philip of Spain in 1588 is really a bit too recent to merit a place in pageantry.

America is more fortunate. Her "past" is within memory of many now present. So when a hay-rack, crowded with laughing girls bearing a banner "Gold-diggers of '76," rolls through the streets of Deadwood, it recalls halcyon days when there really was a gold standard and bearded miners bought their "grub" with gold dust.

It is the genius of the New World to do all things speedily. Its sturdy pioneers had to in order to exist. Even history had to be made in haste. And it was. The placer miners, hardy prospectors, and the equally hardy gingham-garbed women who cooked and spun and tended hearth in primitive pioneer cabins not so long ago form an unforgettable, essential part in the vivid, rushing past that is still so near the present American scene.

The Casual Day

Quarter Past Nine Is Now

When dusk fills the folds of the curtain
With lilac where gold has been,
With shadow displacing sheen—
We pack the day back in its brief case,
Lock it up in the kitchen clean.

It's seven, but only the prologue,
Which we know by heart anyhow.
Oh, it's time for a chat and some laughter,
But it isn't the time we call Now.

When only the turning of pages,
The fall of an ember aglow,
The whisper of leaf or snow,
Steal tiptoe across the cool quiet,
All unnoticed come and go—

Ah, Seven is only a prologue
That has faded from thought somehow.
And only the clock has recorded
What became of the time we call Now.

But when a soft silence meets silence
And the moments flow by like a brook,
Perhaps you'll catch Now if you look
Quite suddenly up to the mantel,
Then quietly back to your book.

As seven is only the prologue,
Eleven the final bow,
And just the Before and the After
So—
quarter past nine is Now.

G. B. S. once complained of being described as a middle-class man. He protested: "I am a member of the upper classes. My father was a second cousin to a baronet. That is what gives me self-respect and solidity of standing." Anyone who knows Shaw, the Socialist—even through the printed page—will see what he's driving at. But we would like to remark that what gives us most standing is a transfer to the subway at 5 p. m.

Earthquakes are caused by the planets, a new theory says. Messages from Mars, so to speak.

Well, when we see how easily one theory shakes another, it's not hard to believe that planets may do the same.

Reviewers of plays may have a theory of their own on this subject. They've already told us—a few times—how applause "recked the house."

Dear Mr. Casual T. Day:

Your column is so full of witty things, I have come to the conclusion that you know everything. So I am asking you to interpret an article in a recent Monitor. It says that Chile is getting colder. What I want to know is, Just how cold is Chile? Thank you. C. H.

Dear C. H.:

That depends on how Chile you mean.

Casual.

"Silk workers ready to strike," a headline warns. But the saying about a worm's turning should here be applied only figuratively, we are advised.

"Out of every ten automobiles in the world seven are in the United States." Which might be satisfactory to Americans if the room for parking them were proportionately distributed.

Cartridges are a motif, a Paris fashion note says. Very appropriate for the woman who aims to please.

A Yankee's Odyssey

HALFWAY across the field I saw him, pitching hay—a powerful bronzed figure, bareheaded in the blazing July sun. Twenty-five years old, having the good nature that goes with great strength, and a man of many devices, this neighbor of mine is good company. I strode out into the meadow to talk with him.

"And so, John," I called out as I approached, "I hear you have been to the Chicago fair."

His fork paused in mid swing as he turned to meet me, and then, resting his chin on the top of the handle and looking at me with half a smile in a way he has, he replied:

"Well, yes; I thought I'd better take a look at it. You see these Connecticut hills are all right in their way, but a young fellow likes to see a little more of the world now and then."

"So he does; and quite right, too. I'm glad you could go. But how did you manage to get there?"

"Well, that took a little studying, because when the idea first struck me I didn't have any money at all. Not a cent. But I wasn't going to let that hinder if I could help it. And so I asked my dad if I could have that old car of his—you know, the one that spent last winter in the river. And he said, 'Why, of course, if you want her; but she'll never go again in this world.' And so I pulled her out of the river, and hauled her up home, and spent about a day goin' over her where she seemed to need it most, and then she went all right."

"Why, good for you! I didn't suppose that old car of your father's was worth the room she took in the river."

"Oh, that's nothing; I can do almost anything with a car if she only has four wheels, and if she hasn't, I can usually find one somewhere to fill out with. And so I rode down Torrington way, where my chum lives, and I said, 'Come on, let's go to the fair,' and he said that was all right with him, and so we started right away.

* * *

"Well, we didn't get much beyond the Hudson River when that old car seemed to want to stop. Seemed as though she had got so accustomed to rivers she couldn't hardly pull herself away from them. Well, we patted and encouraged her all we could and she kept on for maybe a hundred miles until we came to the Adirondacks; but when we got into them she lay down and said she'd simply have to take a long rest, because she wasn't used to such mountains as these and was too old to learn new tricks. Well, we didn't have any money, either of us, and so we walked up to a hotel just near by, where the car had finally given up, and asked the lady if we could get a job there. And she said what kind of a job. And so we asked her what she needed and she said a cook. And so my friend said, 'I'm a cook. The fact is, I'm a chef!' And he is, too! But then she said: 'And what can your friend do?' And he said, 'Why, he can do almost anything, I guess. The fact is, he can help me cook.' And so she said that was all right and we started right in.

"Well, that was about the end of June, and the hotel was full, but after the Fourth every one of those guests left for home or some place, and so the landlady said that we could take our choice: we could either wait around there until some more guests showed up and divide the proceeds with her fifty-fifty, or else we could move on. Well, we had earned $76 between us, and we hadn't forgotten we were on the way to the fair, and so we thought that was about enough and we moved.

"First thing we did, we went to a little town there in the mountains and we bought a car, a touring car, one of those cars that just manage to crawl up to the top of the mountains and when they get there seemed to give their last gasp, but they are just as good as ever for going down mountains or across level ground. And so we paid $2 for that touring car, and the first thing we did was to ride up to the Thousand Islands, I don't know why, and then over to Niagara Falls, because we hadn't ever seen them and we kind o' thought we ought to—and we were right—and so on to Detroit and Chicago.

* * *

"And all the way from that Adirondack hotel to Chicago it cost us just $5.50 for gas and food and everything. We saved time on the way by driving all day and all night. I don't know why, but we seemed to think the fair would give out before we got there. And so my friend would sleep while I drove the car and the other way round, and we made that touring car pay for herself.

"Well, and so we got to Chicago and saw all there was to see in about a week—mostly the Transportation Building and that sort of thing was what interested me—and we wished that some of our friends round here who think New York is the only city on earth could be there with us. And then, of course, it was time to come home, because we knew it was nearly haying time. But the trouble was we had used up nearly all our $76 in seeing everything in Chicago. Well, we drove the car as far as Detroit, and there it looked as though we would have to get a job, and so I went into one of the big auto factories and asked for one. Well, there were about a thousand men there asking for the same thing, but the foreman looked me over and asked me where I came from, and I said Connecticut, and he said: 'Here's a card. You come back next week and I'll give you a job.' Well, we had just $2, and we decided that wasn't enough to spend a week on and have a good time doing it, and so I said, 'Let's sell the car.'

"And so we went round to a used-car place right there in Detroit, where they're supposed to know about cars, and the man looked her over and he said, 'How much do you want for her?' 'Five dollars,' I said. And so he said 'Done for four.' And I said 'Done.' And he gave me the $4 and I put them in my back pocket and then began to smile. 'Don't you look too pleased,' I said to him, 'because I'm telling you that that car cost me just $2, and I and my friend have ridden 1200 miles in her since we got her.'

* * *

"And so we had $6, and we went and got a good dinner, and had a sleep, and then we went down to the railroad station and we asked a man there if there were any freight trains going east. 'Yes, plenty of 'em,' he said. And so pretty soon there came by a train of freight carrying rails or something, and we got inside and rode about 300 miles, and then we got out because it was a little warm in there—something like 200 in the shade. But the next freight that came along was a refrigerator freight, and so we evened it off, as you might say.

"Well, and so before long we were in Albany, and then in Springfield, and pretty soon in Hartford. We started to walk out from Hartford, but a man picked us up and brought us almost the whole way. I got home last night. And so here I am, ready for the last of the haying."

"Well, certainly now," I say to the young traveler, "that is a first-class Yankee adventure. And what do you figure that it cost you?"

"Why, the only real outlay that I can figure was that old car of dad's that spent last winter in the river. But I'm going over to the Adirondacks to get her as soon as this haying is over, and bring her back and put her in the river for another season. She's too good a car to lose. I wouldn't sell her for $4."

The young man's teeth flashed in a swift smile as he turned to his haycock. O. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Control of Cinemas

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who can deny the fact that our cinematograph industry as conducted today, loosely censored, is nothing more or less than a school for crime and all that it implies? No wonder foreigners get the impression that the newspapers and newsreels convey, that the vocation of the majority of our citizens is the pursuit of lawlessness with all its ramifications. It is an absurd and wholly misleading impression but are we not ourselves mostly to blame?

There is a remedy for all this and we must make the decision. Put our house in order. What method is necessary? This is recommended:

A strict censorship of the movie industry and removal or suppression of all objectionable features which have a demoralizing effect on our youth. Pass a law with teeth in it and see that it is enforced with uniform state laws covering it. Going a little further afield—make the Federal Government the custodian of all firearms of whatever description, requiring a written permit for any one to possess same and a sworn statement as to the use to be made of them. This should be a notable contribution toward reducing the appalling crime wave. There are other matters interwoven with this brief summary which are part and parcel of much needed reforms. I have been impelled by my great interest in these issues to voice my sentiments in a cause which deserves heroic treatment and serious consideration. J. F. RANDALL.

New Orleans, La.

Military Drill for Boys

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Compulsory high school military drill as practiced in Boston was described as a failure by Edmund T. Stevens in a letter to your paper. His belief was that the training was futile since it did not correct a boy's posture and that it was an expense to the city, while the program of gymnastics conducted by New York high schools was far superior to army training.

In California, boys have the option of joining the Reserve Officers Training Corps and going to citizens' military training camps in the summer if they wish to, or taking regular gymnasium work. No one is compelled to join the R. O. T. C., but the work is made so appealing that most schools have a large unit. Rewards given to honor schools throughout the section and prizes among the platoons in each school keep up interest among the students.

Experience has shown that there are always a number in California who prefer military drill, and for this reason other states could profit by giving their students the option to take army work or gymnasium training.

Los Angeles, Calif. J. S. BIRNBAUM.

Los Angeles' Water Supply

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the latter part of the article (on Boulder Dam) it is stated that the city of Los Angeles is drawing so much water from the Owens Lake region that "it is only a question of time when this shed will not supply as much water as is required by the present population," and the Metropolitan Water District is set forth as perhaps saving the situation by bringing in Colorado River water, for which $220,000,000 of bonds have been authorized by vote of the people, in the expectation that this sum will "do the job," but which sum engineers regard as not sufficient for completion.

Your article makes good reading, and is along the lines on which the people were educated to vote for the mentioned bond issue. However, studies made by reliable engineers provide plenty of data to dispute the stand taken by the Metropolitan Water District, and many large property owners of Los Angeles and vicinity are becoming anxious over the prospect of still more burdensome taxes as the result of these bonds. The Colorado River water to be brought in may quite possibly cost so much more than the present supply that the cost, together with the increased taxes, may seriously deter the increase in population anticipated by the very optimistic figures of the Metropolitan Water District. These figures were compiled on the basis of boom conditions, and the district does not seem inclined to revise its calculations to fit the altered prospects. Also, it is shown by some engineers that the present Owens Valley water supply, when developed as is planned, will supply the needs of Los Angeles for many years to come.

Inasmuch as the project bids fair to seriously affect the taxpayers of the localities served, and as it is difficult to reach the taxpayers and voters with any but the rosy view of the situation, the Monitor could serve the Southwest by carefully reviewing data on this Metropolitan Water District project that may be sent in for publication. W. H. CORNES.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Results of "Liberty"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If it is true that to compel the people to refrain from taking alcohol as we do opium is to rob them of their liberty, and the people decide that they must have this liberty, there should be a system of protection for those suffering by giving these people their liberty.

I would advise that the revenue obtained by selling this habit-forming drug be used to build hospitals to take care of its victims, and pensions given mothers, with little children, that are deprived of their rights, and also to the grown children that are incompetent through being born under the curse of their belief in heredity and the effect on their early childhood.

I know whereof I speak, having seen my father, a man of magnificent physique, a Scottish churchman, a renowned orator and lawyer, having this liberty, go down and drag his family with him, through his freedom.

Philadelphia. MARY J. MOORE.

Old Man of the Mountain

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sorry to note in the article on the Old Man of the Mountain (July 14) a number of inaccuracies which it seems to me should be corrected. The Old Man is not in the Crawford Notch, but in Franconia Notch, some miles distant. It was not in 1872 that members of the Appalachian Mountain Club became interested, for the club was not formed till 1876. About ten years later the first efforts to better matters were undertaken by the club, under the leadership of A. E. Scott, who was president in 1884. Masonry was then so placed as to form a kind of bend and care for the drainage, and this put off for some time the possibility of disaster.

When the work was finished a party of us went with Mr. Scott to the great stone that forms the forehead, and inspected the work. We went by the regular path to the top of Cannon Mountain, and dropped down through the woods to the profile, and thence again down the slope to the carriage road. It was neither a difficult nor unusual walk for us members of the A. M. C. and it seems to me that this portion of the story is a bit exaggerated, although workmen with loads might need a little preparation in the way of a rough path. JOHN RITCHIE.

Malden, Mass.